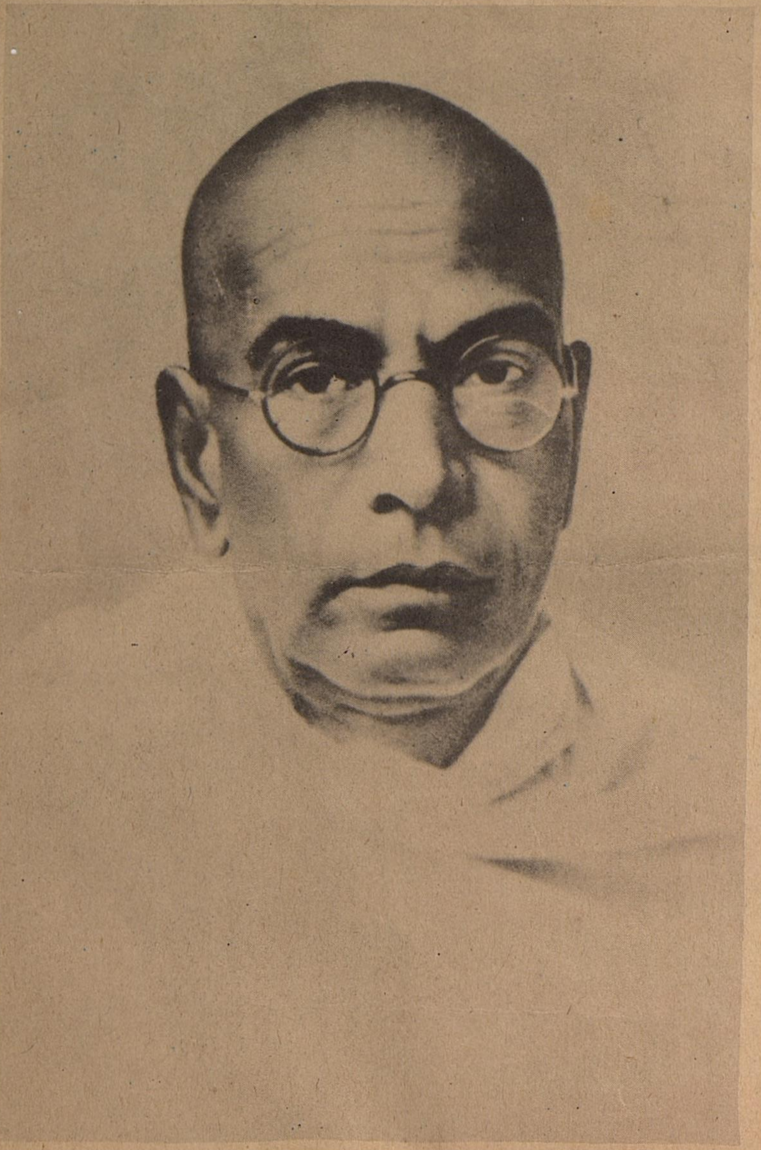
Tamil Arasu

SEPTEMBER 1989 Re.1

Tamil Thendral-THIRU. VI. KA.



26-8-1883 17-9-1953

Thiyaga Chudar-V.O.C.

5-9-1872 18-11-1936

TAMIL ARASU
A Monthly Journal of Government of Tamil Nadu
Thiruvalluvar Year-2020
September 1989.

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TAMIL, TAMILS AND TAMIL NADU

Overseas contacts of the Cholas

THE Cholas had established commercial contacts with many foreign countries such as Sri Vijaya, Cambodia, Java, China, Burma, Ceylon etc. These contacts are mentioned in their inscriptions. For example there is a reference to a known King of Cambodia sending presents to Rajendra I. The Cholas during Rajaraja's time had control over Ceylon and naturally that would have improved their commercial transactions with this island. During the reign of Kulottunga I attempts were made to establish contacts with Burma and China. An inscription of the Burmese King Kyanzittha of Pagan (1077 AD) mentions the desire of the King to establish contacts with the Chola ruler. Chinese records also confirm his relations with them. A stone inscription mentions the contacts the Chinese had with the Chola Ports. Commodities such as spices, drugs, ivory, coral, pearl, etc. were exported to China. Chinese were very much interested in the silk produced in the chola kingdom. The Tamil word for silk is Pattu and it is mentioned in the inscriptions too. It was the silk produced by silk worms breeding on the mulberry trees. The Chola region could have grown mulberry trees during that period and the Chinese records refer to the coloured silk threads of the Chola kingdom. They seem to have been produced near the modern Pattukkottai near Thanjavur (Pattukkottai in Tamil may mean centre for silk production). This is well attested by the find of Chinese coins in the vicinity of Pattukkottai. They are dated from about 2nd century B.C. to 10th century A.D. But it must also be noted that Chinese and Egyptian silk of fine quality were imported into South India. That suggests fine quality of foreign merchandise had a ready market in South India though the same goods, were produced locally.

MIGHTY MINDS OF OLD

Eschew Affection and Aversion

The wise investigate the truth of anything, avoiding aversion and affection.

Aversion makes us lose sight of the virtue of anything.

Affection makes us lose sight of the defect of anything.

-Aranericharam
verse42

காய்தல் உவத்தல் அகற்றி ஒருபொருட்கண்
ஆய்தல் அறிவுடையார் கண்ணதே-காய்வதன்கண்
உற்ற குணம்தோன்றா தாகும் உவப்பதன்கண்
குற்றமும் தோன்றாக் கெடும்.

--அறநெறிச்சாரம் பாடல் 42

HE SOWED THE SEED OF SELF-RESPECT IN TAMILNADU

Perarignar Anna

AN UNEDUCATED old man. An obstinate person from his youth. An agitator who was not aware that a party set-up should follow the nature of political objective. He never bothered about the feeling of the people he hurt and that those hurt will hurl abuses. He refused to be tactful. He was attacked by the very same persons whom he brought into the limelight. To this old man, the very idea of agitation tastes sweet. He has a long public service to his credit. But what has he gained? Had he obtained a Knighthood? Had he any opportunity to go to Geneva at Government cost? Did he go to the States at the expense of the Government? What are his achievements. He was put in prison not less than eight times. This is Ramasami Naicker.

We are aware of the appearances of a good many extremists in the world. We are aware of speakers with gifted tongues, who have talked of atheism. We have seen heroes braving rivers of fire. We should understand the great difference between these persons and Periyar.

They talked and wrote among educated persons of mature understanding. Whereas Periyar's work was among the most illiterate of Tamil Nadu amongst opposition including stone throwing and mud slinging. While the all-knowing men of letters of all fields, felt helpless even to check imposters, Periyar, slashed through like a hurricane, uprooting various growths poisonous to society in Tamil Nadu.

Periyar has great experience in having led a number of agitations. His relationship and understanding with the general public was so certain that the wrath of the rich could not harm him.

He sowed the seed of self respect in Tamil Nadu. He has seen many a battlefield and participated in many a battle. Discarding luxrious living he lived a simple life.

"Come forward to work. Don't ask me the means of livelihood. Come to rescue your community. Don't ask me whether you have the energy for it. Come, join the battle. Don't ask me when it will end." This was his war cry.

The qualities of intellectuals and revolutionaries like Socrates, Lenin, Bernardshaw and Rousseau for which they are held in great esteem are all seen together in the form of Periyar.

A good number of persons have worked along with Periyar. Throughout I had the opportunity to be with him, more than the others. They have been very sweet days for me. Even as I recall them today. I derive great pleasure.

During his conversations he has come out with a number of thought provoking ideas. He taught me the art of fortifying my heart against hardships. He induced in me a great interest, pleasure and satisfaction in public service.

I found and accepted the leadership of this sole leader.

His life was a continuous struggle to uphold the right to speak what he felt at any cost . His success in this struggle was tremendous. He was not the sole person to enjoy the fruits of his success. Today, one and all enjoy the fruits of his labour. In Tamil Nadu, a state prevails, when one can express his views freely. This is the first phase of the success of an intellectual revolution. Periyar and Periyar alone is responsible for this. The service rendered by him to achieve this success is very appreciable.

And therefore, I generally say that the great service rendered by Periyar is not the work of an individual, but it is an era, an important period of time, a turning point.

He has seen many battlefields. The successes achieved were very many. The battle he started is still going on.

I call those days the spring in my life, the days when I had the opportunity to join him in that battle.

THANTHAI PERIYAR

Thiru.K. VEERAMANI, M.A.B.L.,

Editor, Viduthalai.

THANTHAI PERIYAR E.V. RAMASAMI was a radical humanist whom the twentieth century had given to the world. This assertion may give rise to a controversy, "how he could be called a humanist". The answer to this is, not that he hated his social reactionaries, but he loved humanity more. If one goes through his life activities thoroughly, this will be more evident.

Thanthai Periyar's throbbing heart to get human rights even when the Amnesty International was not thought of , impelled him to go to Kerala (Vaikom) in 1924 to fight for the right to the oppressed even to walk on the streets; His criticism was directed objectively against the very basic of the social monopoly and not against any individuals as such. Those who went and conversed with him came out with a realisation that Periyar possessed rich humanism and altruism. The social injustice which the majority of the people were suffering angered him to speak in fiery language; but invariably at the end of his speech, he would appeal to the thinking faculty of those, who heard his oration, to take such of those which were agreeable to them, leaving off such as were not acceptable to their reasoning. This was the *'modus operandi'* he adopted in propagating his ideology of 'Self-Respect'.

Thanthai Periyar was the greatest leader of the world who transformed the static fibre of the society into a dynamic and vibrating one through platforms and peaceful agitations. By all his speeches and writings, he succeeded in bringing about a bloodless silent revolution which changed the life-attitude of the people whose minds were saturated with the age-old ideas of superstitious and fatalistic notions for centuries.

As pointed out by our late lamented Anna, Periyar conducted his open air classes which began in the evenings and usually took him beyond midnight. The public who thronged to hear him speak remained spell bound for hours and hence he was the first professor for the masses of Tamil Nadu.

In this way he propagated the principles of rationalism and trained people in rationalistic thinking. Some of the college student youths who were captivated by his sound argument ultimately chose to follow his philosophy, and later became Professors, Principals, Vice-Chancellors, and even Ministers. Such was his stupendous power of speech.

Thanthai Periyar was a original thinker. In all the speeches he delivered, he never cited any quotation or saying of anybody in support of his conclusions. The greatest Tamil poet he regarded most was Thiruvalluvar. Even there, he would say that some of his ideas found a place in Thirukkural and not that his concept was influenced by Thirukkural.

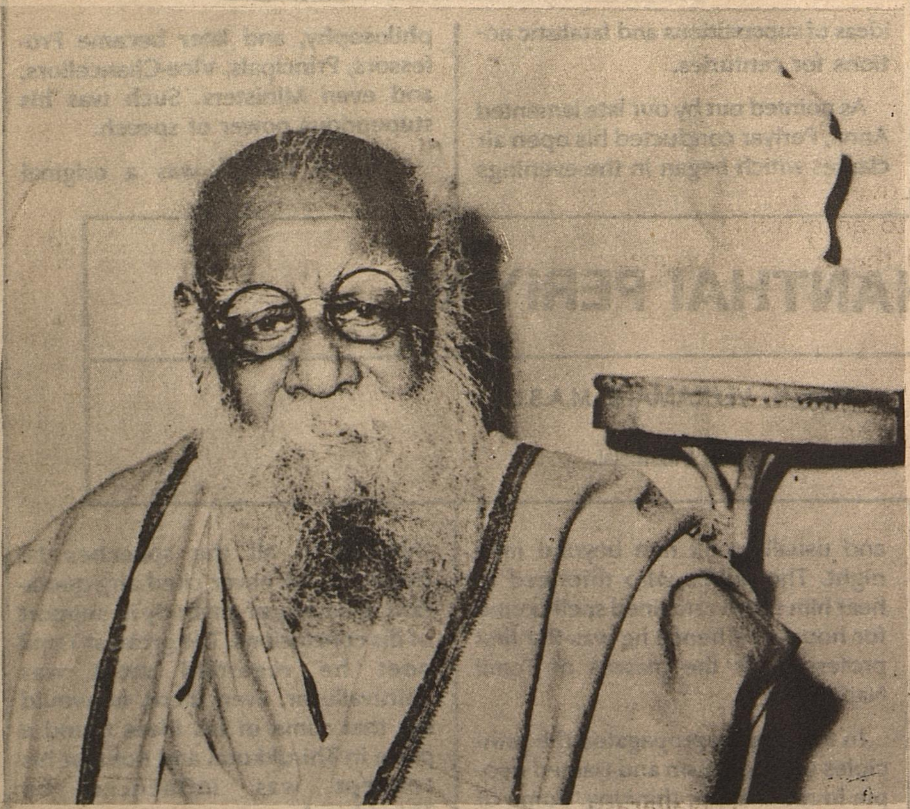
In all his approaches to the social problems his was revolutionary in

thought which was not heard of hitherto. His assessment of the existing social order was thought-provoking warranting a total uprooting upheaval. Dr. Arignar Anna, the late illustrious Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, once declared that Periyar was the only leader in the world who lived and saw what all new ideas and ideals he had propagated were translated into action in his life time and that Periyar was not an individual but a history, an era and a turning point in human society.

Periyar was honoured by the UNESCO by conferring on him the title "The Socrates of South-East Asia". The citation which was presented to him then by no less than our able Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Kalaignar, who was also then the Chief Minister, when the Union Education Minister Dr. Thiriguna Singh, was also present, reads as under:-

"Periyar, the Prophet of the New Age; the Socrates of South-East Asia, Father of the Social Reform Movement; and Arch enemy of ignorance, superstitions, meaningless customs and baseless manners".

The world has seen many rationalist leaders such as Socrates and Karl Marx. Socrates who advocated rationalism and free thinking, confined himself to a very few. When poison was handed to him to end his life, there was then none to protest it and protect him. That is to say, that there was no known-wide reaction. Karl Marx was the father of scientific socialism and was responsible for a new socio-economic order in the world. Russia is an example of his new idea and ideology. But today even in Russia the social reactionaries who had waited for an opportunity all these years, have now turned the tables. But in the case of Periyar, he was a mass leader who had snatched the rationalism away from the hands of the arm-chair rationalists and took it to the masses who were the real beneficiaries. He founded a mass rationalist movement and changed their life style and outlook. That is why the evil-designers in society were afraid to go near him.



Government, local as well as foreign, have realised of late, that the fruits of their various ameliorative measures had not reached all the people. The reason for this was found to be population explosion and so they thought of controlling birth. This idea dawned on the mind of Periyar even before 1936 as he was a original thinker. So he fearlessly advocated birth control. His concept about 'Test-tube baby' dates back to 1927. Now this has become a reality and many test-tube babies in the world have seen the light of the day. Periyar may be called the father of the concept of Test tube baby. He also published booklets to educate the masses on the need and urgency for birth control.

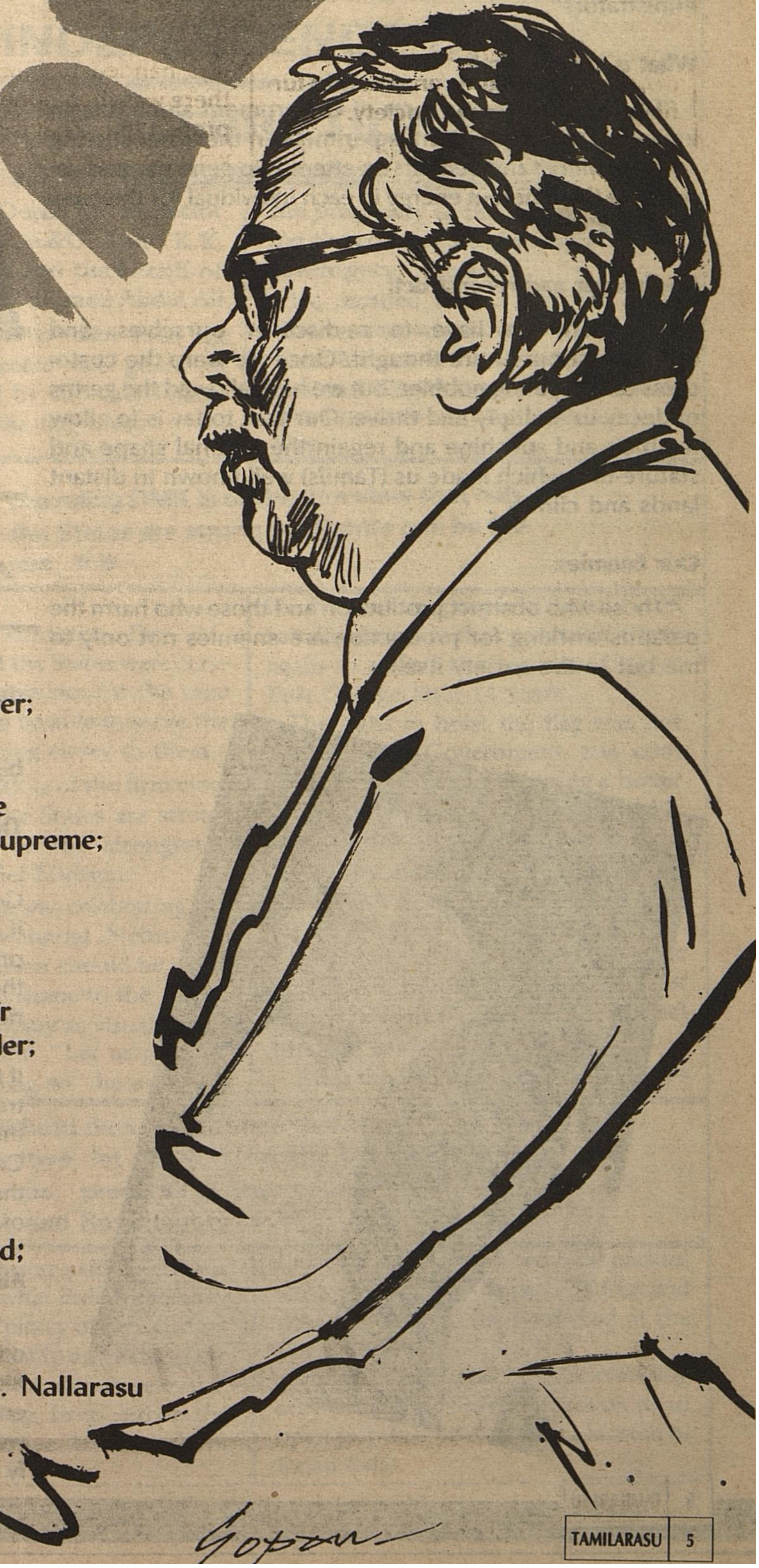
Now this concept has been adopted by Government which has created a separate department to execute, supervise and propagate plans and schemes to control birth. Really Periyar was a free and fearless thinker. Perhaps he was the only leader in the world who thought about this some 60 years before.

Periyar fought for the liberation of women from the shackles of men even when women themselves were not bold enough to assert their rights. Periyar considered child bearing a nuisance to women, not because the responsibility of delivering a child and bringing it up in life wholly rests with women alone but because, child bearing takes away much of their precious time and interferes in their independence.

To most of us Periyar is a way of life. In the world, after the demise of philosophers, in most cases, their philosophy also disappeared gradually. But Periyar's philosophy lives long in the unprinted minds of hundreds and thousands of people who have moulded their life on his ideology and philosophy.

Long live Periyar!

The son who named his mother



Anna was born to educate the illiterate,
To enlighten also the idle literate;
He toiled and toiled all day and night
And shed unto their minds the supreme light;
The depressed masses relied on Anna
And the toiling millions worshipped him;
No leader had ever so great an influence
Despite possession of tempting affluence;
Anna was born not with a spoon of silver
Yet with the mightier means, the tongue of silver;
Millions of audience were taken captive
By his power of oration so attractive;
Anna penetrated all the Spheres to an extreme
Like drama, story, screen and all the arts so supreme;
He was the son of the Tamil Land
And the father of her modern fame all grand;
The youths he held so spell-bound,
And the students flocked to him all around;
To the teeming millions he was a brother elder
And their guiding friend, philosopher and leader;
Death may take Anna's body away,
But not his spirit that wields its sway;
Anna was a worhty 'son' of Thanthai Periyar,
And actualised his ideals all superior.
Anna Christened this land 'Tamil Nadu,'
And made the Legislature unanimously applaud;
So great a son was our Elder Brother,
Who, in history, ever named his 'Mother'.

S. Nallarasu

Representative of the comman man:

"THIS is the age of the comman man-whatever the regrets some might have and it is his point of view that matters most and I do claim to represent him in all his ruggedness. Systems and schools of thought, whether it is in philosophy of politics, ethics or economics are certainly meant for him. Of course, the interpretation should come from scholars and experts and the art of translating them into every day activity is to be undertaken by the administrators".

What is Democracy?

"Democracy is not a form of Government alone it is an invitation to a new life-an experiment in the art of sharing responsibilities and benefits-an attempt to generate and coordinate the inherent energy in each individual for the comman task".

Re-discover and reconstruct:

"In short, we have to re-discover ourselves, and reconstruct our entire thought. Once we were the custodians of everything nobbler, but we have allowed the germs of decay to multiply and thrive. Our task today is to allow fresh air and sunshine and regain the original shape and stature-that which made us (Tamils) well known in distant lands and climes".

Our Enemies:

"Those who obstruct production and those who harm the persons working for production are enemies not only to me but to the society itself.

WIT AND WISDOM OF ANNA

Those who raise the prices and those who hoard the produce are walking diseases ruining the land.

Those who are engaged in foul methods like corruption, big spending and bribery are a humiliation to the country".

This is Government:

"If the fields are rich with crops, there will be joy in Government offices, if comradeship smiles in the factories, if the production increases and justice and contentment prevail the state of the country would improve. If those in the markets see to it that procurement and sales are carried on honestly price increase and hoarding would be extinct. The living conditions of the people would improve. If the students in the educational institutions get themselves trained, fully realising that they are there only to work for the uplift of the country, then the country would progress. Combination of all these is Government. Government is not that which is run in some buildings alone. The Government of a country depends on the household traditions".

All my friends:

"Those who sweat to convert barren lands into fertile ones, those who have will to operate to full capacity the factories which work below capacity and those who are engaged in production and distribution for the increased welfare of the people and are carrying on their work honestly are all my friends and they have my salutations".

First Cover Story

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS

THE CHIEF MINISTER of Tamil Nadu Dr.M. Karunanidhi unfurled the National Flag at an impressive function on the ramparts of Fort St. George on 15th August 1989 as part of the Independence Day Celebrations. He was given a big ovation by a large gathering that had assembled on the lawns.

As he alighted from the car, he was received by the Chief Secretary, Thiru. M.M. Rajendran, who introduced to him the General Officer Commanding, Andhra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala Area, Major General, Pushpinder Kumar, representatives of the three Services, the Director-General of Police, Thiru B.P. Rangaswamy, the Commissioner of Police, Thiru P. Dorai, the Inspector-General of Police (L&O) Thiru K.K. Rajasekaran Nair and the Sheriff of Madras, Thiru Mohammed Abdul Ali.

The Chief Minister then took the salute and inspected the guard of honour provided by the City Police, before reaching the flag-mast.

●● The ruling DMK is of the firm view that only when the States are strong the Centre can be the strongest ●●

The Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi, said the States were craving for more powers not for the sake of prestige, but to be able to serve the people better, being closer to them.

"The ruling DMK is of the firm view that only when the States are strong the Centre can be the strongest" observed the Chief Minister.

When the nation was celebrating the centenary of Jawaharlal Nehru, he said, every endeavour should be made to give a practical shape to the principle of State Autonomy as visualised by the great democrat. "Let us give the call and keep doing so" he added.

The Chief Minister said the States were losing even what little rights they had. The DMK's ploicy of "extending the hand for friendship and raising the voice for rights" was always relevant. "Without deviating from either the policy or the objective, let us work for the prosperity of the Tamils, preserving the country's unity, integrity and sovereignty", he said.

He recalled that it was the DMK Government which in 1974 secured to Chief Ministers the right to hoist the National Flag in their respective State Headquarters on the Independence Day.

He thanked the people of Tamil Nadu for affording him the opportunity once again to unfurl the National Flag at Fort.George after 14 years.

The right to hoist the flag was not enough. His Government was conscious of its duties in ensuring a better life for the people. "It resolves on this day to work relentless along the path shown by Anna to secure the basic needs such as food, cloth and shelter, for the people of Tamil Nadu".

Within the powers available to it, the State Government was fulfilling most of the election promises, the Chief Minister said.

●● Without deviating from either the policy or the objective, let us work for the prosperity of the Tamils, preserving the country's Unity, Integrity and Sovereignty ●●

After the flag hoisting ceremony the Chief Minister distributed food packtes to physically handicapped children and poor people who had gathered at the Fort.

For the satisfaction of the cheering crowd, the Chief Minister got on to an open jeep and drove along a stretch of Rajaji Salai.

NEW INCENTIVES FOR SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES IN TAMIL NADU

The following incentives have been announced for Small Scale Industries, with effect from 19.8.89.

State Capital Investment Subsidy

A capital investment subsidy of 15% subject to a maximum of Rs.15 lakhs per unit will be made available for Small Scale Industries set up in backward Taluks. The subsidy will also be available to existing units, which undertake substantial expansion/diversification subject to certain conditions.

Special State Capital Investment Subsidy

Special State Capital Investment subsidy of 20% upto a ceiling of Rs.20 lakhs for leather Industry will be available.

For the following Industries, the subsidy shall be 20% of the capital investment subject to a ceiling of Rs.15 lakhs:-

Electronics Industry, Auto Ancillaries, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Food Processing Industries, Solar Energy Equipment, Gold and Diamond Jewellery for Export only, Jute Processing Industry in 6 Taluks, Pollution Control equipment, Sports Goods and Accessories, Cost effective building materials like Aluminium, PVC Doors and Windows, Window frames etc.

The subsidy will also be available for existing Small Scale Industrial Units undertaking substantial expansion/diversification subject to certain conditions.

The Industries enumerated above are allowed to avail themselves of the State Capital subsidy or Special State Capital subsidy, whichever is more advantageous to them.

Liberalised interest - Free Sales Tax - Deferral Scheme

The Government have also decided that

I) All new Small Scale Industries will be eligible for deferment of payment of Sales Tax for 5 years for a total amount which shall be the least of:

a) the actual Sales Tax payable for 5 years.

b) Rs.10 lakhs for five years together,

c) 80% of the Capital invested for the units located at State Industries Promotion Corporation complex and growth centres, or 70% of the capital invested in respect of the units located at other places.

ii) Units located in towns of more than 3 lakhs population as per 1981 census and Madras city agglomeration with a 15 KM belt area, and Trichy, Coimbatore, Madurai and Salem Urban agglomerations with 8 KM belt area would not be eligible for this scheme at all.

Interest - Free Sales Tax Deferral Scheme for expansion

Government has also announced that the existing units which carry out expansion or diversification by increasing the production level by 25% in quantity in the case of existing production and in the case of new products, an increase of 25% over the best annual production achieved during the last 3 years will be eligible for this scheme.

b) The Sales Tax deferment will be for a period of 3 years and the total amount will be the least of (i) 25% of the Fixed assets added during the expansion programme.

ii) Rs.10 lakhs over the entire 3 years during which deferral is allowed under this scheme.

iii) Increase in Sales Tax assessed per annum over and above the 3 years average Sales Tax assessed before the expansion for a period of 3 years.

c) The eligible amount shall be deferred for a period of 3 years from the date of completion of the expansion projects.

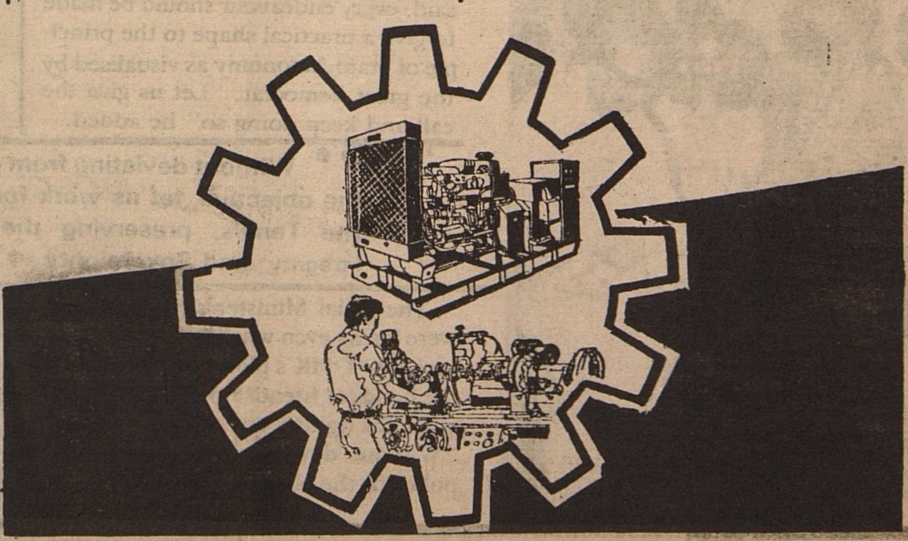
d) These three annual deferred instalments will be repayable by the assessee during the 6th, 7th and 8th year respectively.

During the life time of any Small Scale Industrial Unit, Interest-Free Sales Tax deferral would be granted only for one substantial expansion apart from that for the original project.

Second Hand Machinery will be excluded under this scheme.

Subsidy for purchase of Generator of Small Scale Industries

Government have announced that all Small Scale Industrial Units which consume HT/LT Power and buy new Generator sets are eligible for subsidy of 15% subject to a maximum of Rs.5 lakhs on the purchase of new Generator sets for their captive use. The consumers should get prior permission of TNEB for installation of the Generator set.



V.O.C.– THE ARCHITECT OF SELF-RELIANCE

> "V.O.C. was an embodiment of Tamil Culture. It is our duty to add to *the* greatness of his homeland".
>
> -Dr.M. Karunanidhi.

V.O.CHIDAMBARAM popularly known as V.O.C. is one of the architects of modern India. He was an erudite scholar in Tamil, a prolific writer, a social reformer, a great organiser, a fiery speaker, a trade union leader and a dauntless fighter in the cause of the freedom of the nation.

When Chidambaram was practising law in Tuticorin his interest in shipping was aroused. Tuticorin was then a buzzling port with great commercial activity, with Britishers having the monopoly of shipping interest. During those dark days of ruthless repression of our national interests by the British rulers, V.O.Chidambaram dared to form a Swadeshi Shipping Company.

The cult of Swadeshi fired the imagina tion of the people. One of the first attempts in the direction of self-reliance was made. The swadeshi movement ultimately shook the very foundation of the British rule in India.

A friend of the poor man, V.O.C. organised labour union in the Coral Mills at Tuticorin. The strike organised by him in this mill broke the tyranny of the British capitalists, who, in the end, agreed to enhance the wages and reduce the working hours.

Chidambaram was one of the contemporaries of dynamic leaders like Tilak and Bipin Chandrapal. He gave up his legal profession and threw himself in the struggle for swaraj and galvanised the masses by his eloquent speeches and powerful writings. The Government who were watching the activities of V.O.C. with obvious fear and suspicion prosecuted him for sedition. He was sentenced to 40 years of transportation. On appeal the sentence was reduced to 6 years of rigorous imprisonment.

After serving a long term of imprisonment, Chidambaram came out of jail, penniless and broken-hearted, with despair and anguish as to how to find his feet in life. Extreme hardships in jail had completely shattered his health. He saw only the ruination of the Swadeshi Shipping Company, which he had so fondly nurtured. To go back to law was his only recourse. But his sanaad had been forfeited by the British rulers. Thanks to the help of Judge Wallace he got back his sanaad. But he found that he could not make both ends meet. He gave up practice and turned his attention to literary pursuits. His courage and bravery was so great that Poet Laureate Ramalingam in his eloquent tribute said:

"Utter the name of Chidambaram pillai,

Before your eyes arises the flow of freedom whatever sufferings you undergo strength you get to fight for Freedom

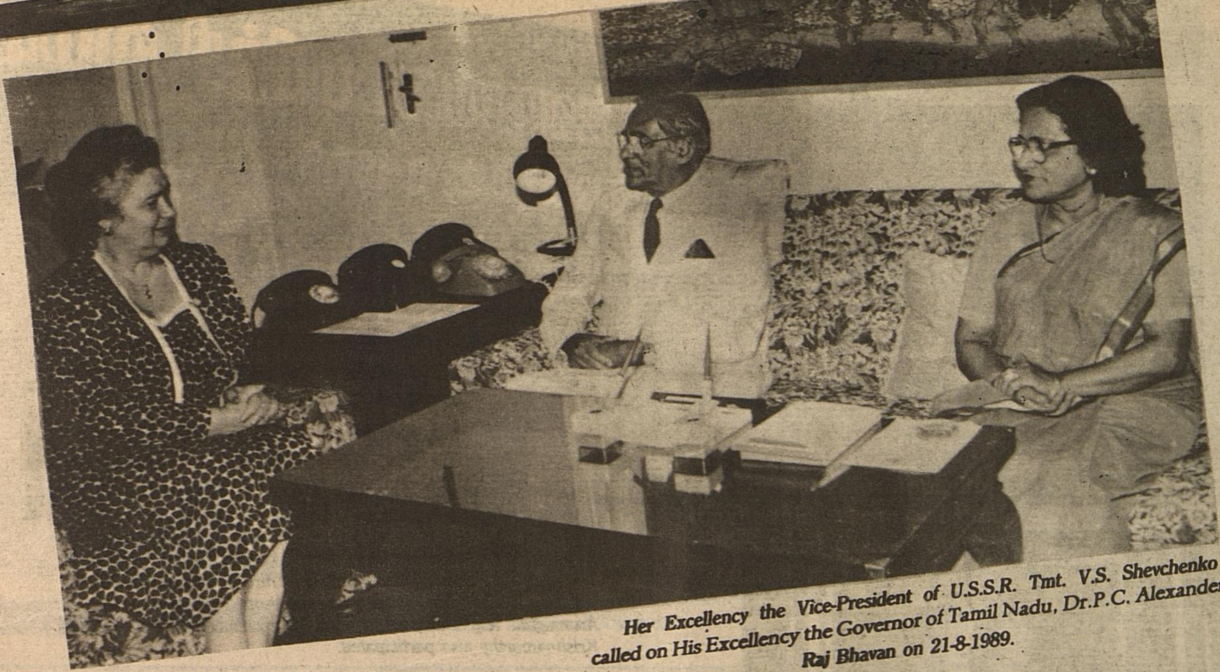
TAMIL NADU GETS FIRST RANK AT ALL INDIA LEVEL IN THE PERFORMANCE OF TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

Government of India have communicated that Tamil Nadu has secured FIRST RANK at All India level in the performance of Twenty Point Programme during 1988-89. Good achievement of 90% and above made under 19 sub-points of Twenty Point Programme listed in the annexure has ensured our State to get top rank among other States. The State again regained the first position since 1984-85.

The District Collectors were responsible for the good performance. At the district level, 5 districts viz. 1) Madras, 2) Madurai, 3) Coimbatore, 4) Tiruchirappalli and 5) Dindigul Quaid-e-Millath have achieved targets of 100% and more in all the points allotted to them. They secured first rank and cash award of Rs.4 lakhs was sanctioned to each Collector of the above five districts. The cash incentive scheme was introduced in the State in 1984-85 to create a healthy competition among the District Collectors in the implementation of Twenty Point Programme. The Collectors of these five districts were also appreciated for good efforts taken by them for cent per cent achievement under Twenty Point Programme.

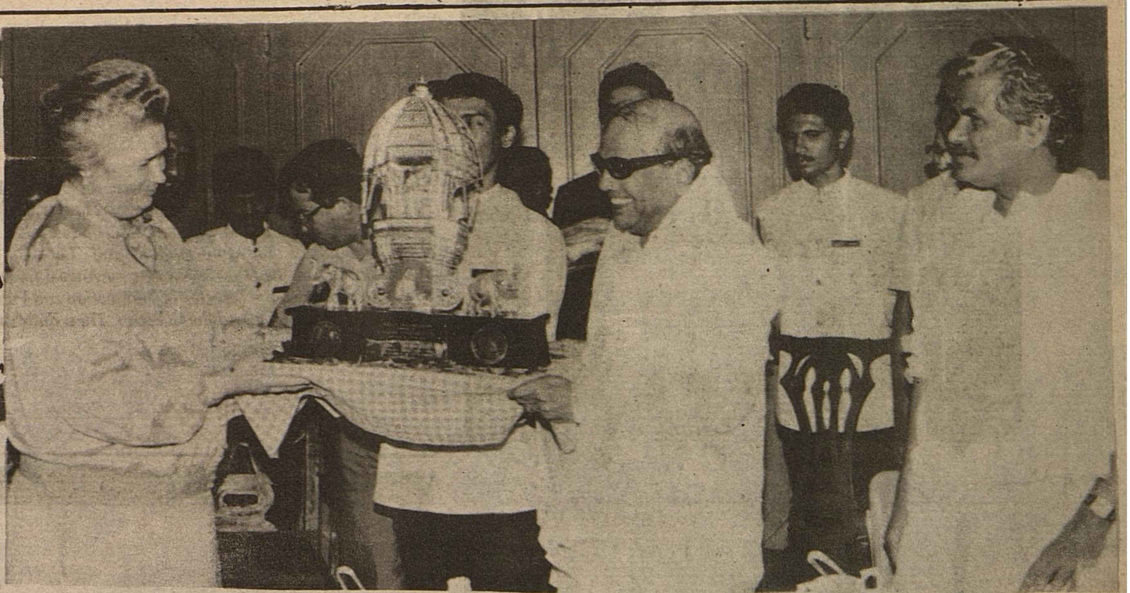
Annexure

Points/Items	Unit	1988-89 Target	Achievement	% of Achievements
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 1A I.R.D.P.	Beneficiaries	224928	257203	114
2 1B N.R.E.P.	Mandays	31420000	44292300	141
3 1C R.L.E.G.P.	Mandays	24576000	33074300	135
4 5A Surplus land distributed	Acres	2500	3018	121
5 6 Bonded labour to be rehabilitated	Numbers	400	453	113
6 7A Drinking Water-Villages covered	Villages	2225	2686	121
7 8D Immunisation of children	Numbers			
DPT		972000	1104755	114
Polio		972000	1084868	112
BCG		972000	1192365	123
8 9A Sterilisation	-do-	450000	405181	90
9 11A SC Families assisted	Families	200000	207504	104
10 11B ST Families assisted	-do-	9000	10557	117
11 14A Provision of house sites	Numbers	220000	286976	130
12 14B Construction assistance	-do-	22000	26593	121
13 14D EWS Housing	-do-	45251	45126	100
14 14E LIG Housing	-do-	1916	1916	100
15 15 Slum Population covered	-do- (Dwellers)	80000	80000	100
16 16 Tree Planting	Seedlings	180000000	180557100	100
17 19B Pumpsets energised	Numbers	47250	50326	107
18 19C Improved chullahs	-do-	80000	118043	148
19 19D Bio-gas plants	-do-	14000	13488	96

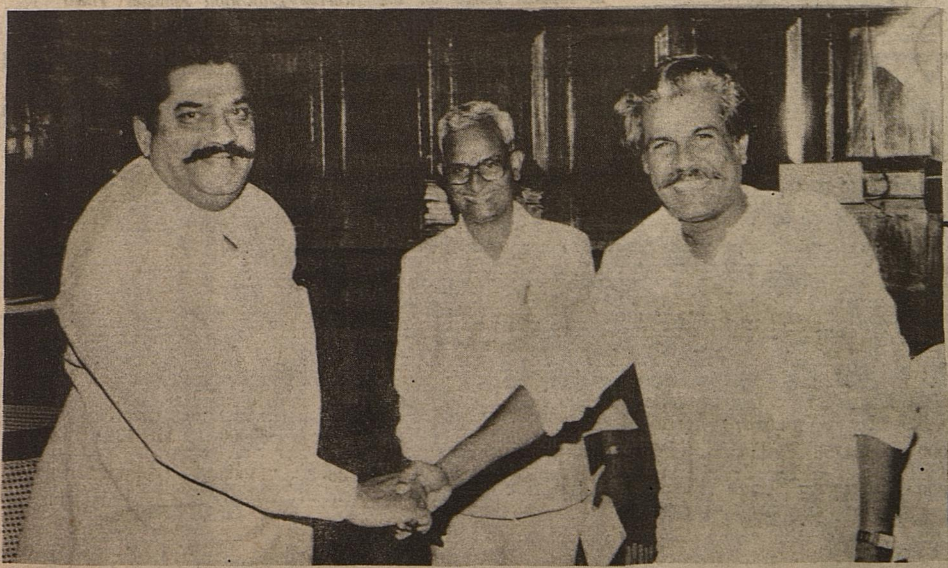


Her Excellency the Vice-President of U.S.S.R. Tmt. V.S. Shevchenko called on His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu, Dr.P.C. Alexander at Raj Bhavan on 21-8-1989.

NEWS IN PICTURES

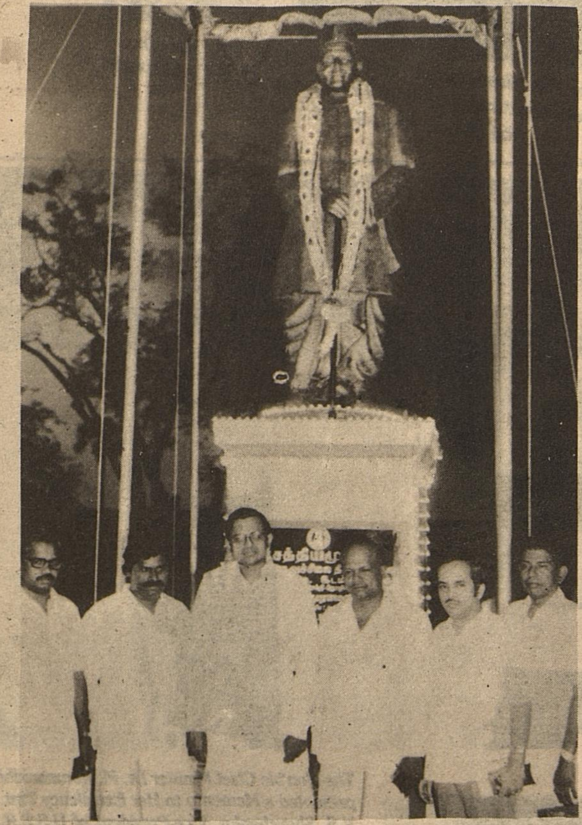


The Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi presented a Memento to Her Excellency Tmt. V.S. Shevchenko, Vice-President of U.S.S.R. at a Lucheon Party held on 21-8-89 at Madras. The Hon'ble Speaker of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Dr. M. Tamilkudimagan also participated.



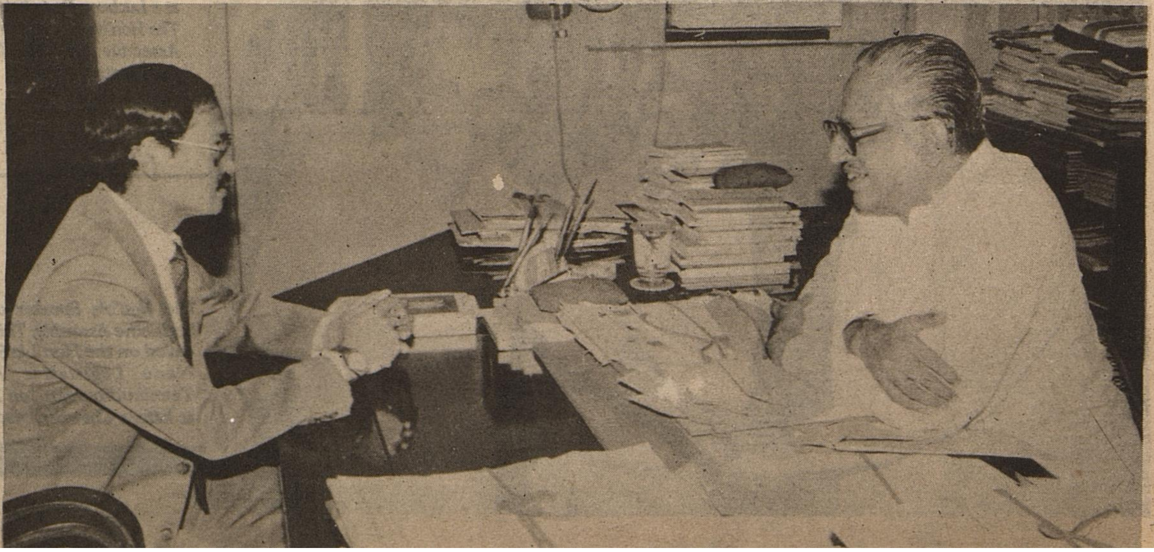
The Hon'ble Speaker of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, Thiru G. Narayana Rao, called on the Hon'ble Speaker of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Dr. Tamilkudimagan on 21-8-89 at latter's Chamber, Madras.

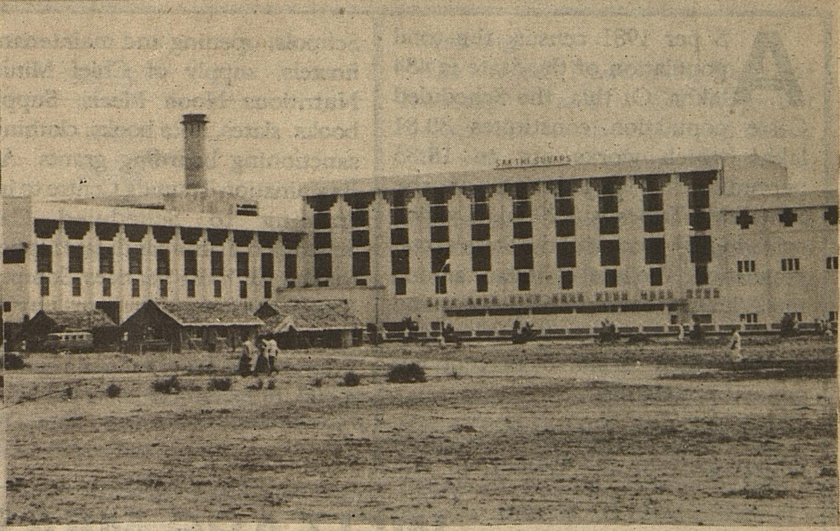
The Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi inaugurated the Sathyamurthi Centre for Democratic Studies at Madras on 22-8-89. The Hon'ble Former Union Minister Thiru C. Subramaniam, the Hon'ble Minister for Local Administration Thiru S. Veerapandi Arumugam and Daughter of Late Sathyamurthi, Tmt. Lakshmi Krishnamurthy also participated.



The Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Home Affairs, Thiru P. Chidambaram unveiled the statue of Theerar Sathyamurthi on 21-8-1989 at a function at Thirumayam, Pudukkottai District. The Hon'ble Minister for Information and Labour, Thiru Pon. Muthuramalingam, the Hon'ble Minister for Animal Husbandary, Thiru K. Chandrasekaran, the Director of Information and Public Relations, Thiru K. Rajamanickam and the Collector, Thiru Kuttralalingam, I.A.S. also participated.

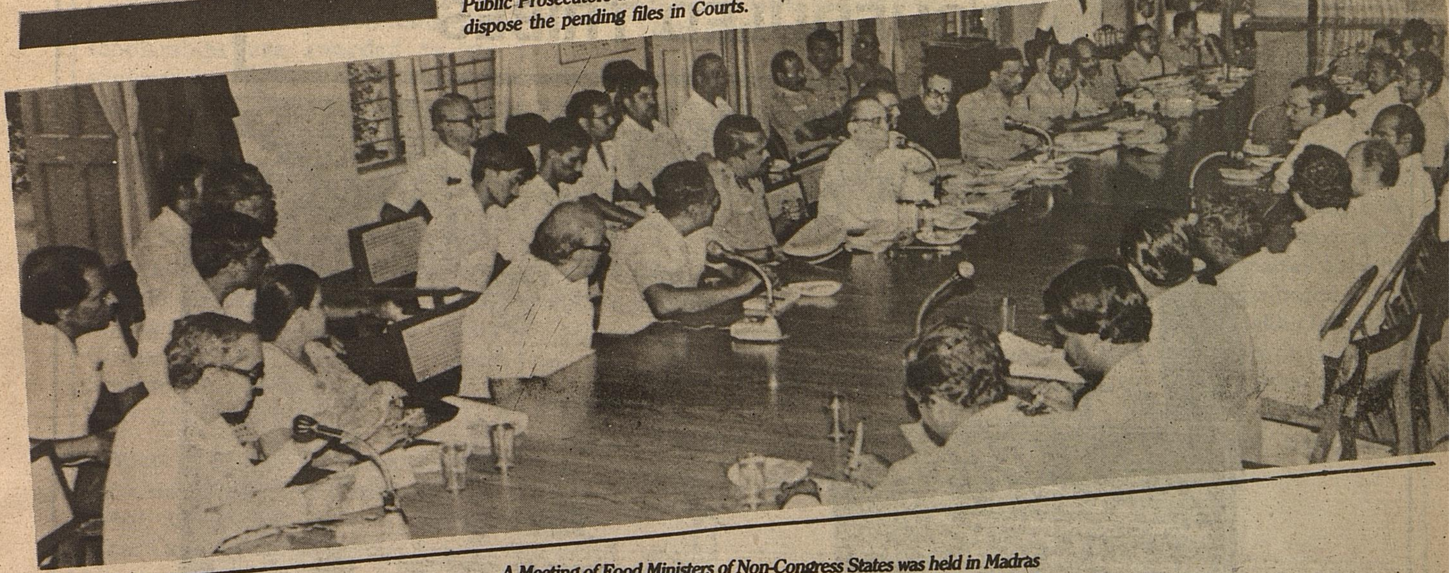
Thiru Mahalil H J Baharam, Assistant High Commissioner of Malaysia in Madras called on the Hon'ble Education Minister Thiru K. Anbazhagan on 17-8-1989 at Secretariat.





The Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi inaugurated the Sakthi Sugar Factory at Sivagangai on 11-8-1989.

The Hon'ble Minister for Law, Thiru S.J. Sadiq Pasha had discussion with Madras City Police Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners and Public Prosecutors at Police Commissioner Office on 11-8-1989 to dispose the pending files in Courts.



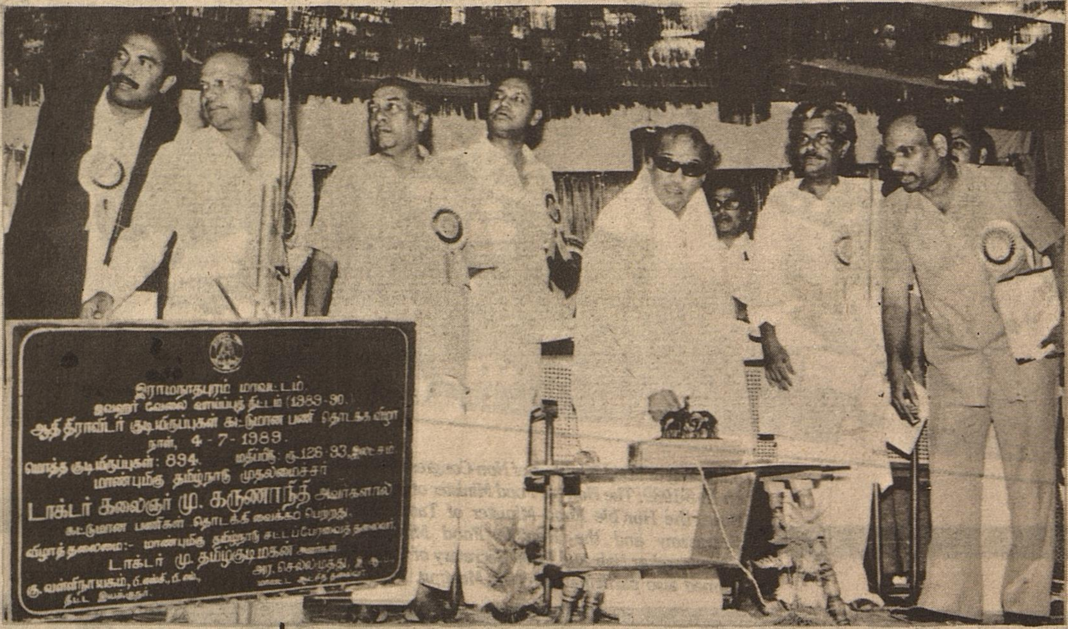
A Meeting of Food Ministers of Non-Congress States was held in Madras on 18-8-1989. The Hon'ble Food Minister of West Bengal Thiru. Nirmal Bose, the Hon'ble Food Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru Arcot N. Veerasamy and the Hon'ble Food Minister of Kerala, Thiru Chandrasekar Nair and Food Secretary of Tamil Nadu, Tmt. Yasmin Ahmed also participated in the Meeting.

As per 1981 census, the total population of the State is 484 lakhs. Of this, the Scheduled Caste population constitutes 88.81 lakhs which works out to 18.35 percent. The population of the Scheduled Tribes is 5.20 lakhs which come to 1.07 percent of the State's total population. The level of literacy among the Adi Dravidar is 29.67 percent and 20.45 percent among the Scheduled Tribes which is 44.76 percent for general population.

The major ameliorative activities undertaken for the welfare of Adi Dravidar and Scheduled Tribes are:-

1. Education
2. Employment and Economic Advancement
3. Health, Housing and Other Schemes
4. Tribal Areas Sub Plan.

WELFARE MEASURES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES



I. EDUCATION

In the field of education, the main activities of the Government are grant of scholarship, maintenance of Schools, opening and maintenance of hostels, supply of Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meals, Supply of books, slates, note books, clothing and sanctioning boarding grants. A Pre-Examination Training Centre to impart training to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes candidates appearing for the All India Services Competitive Examinations is run by this Department at Madras. For the various Educational programmes a sum of Rs. 4,497.24 lakhs has been provided for 1989-90. There are in all 1,001 schools for Scheduled Castes and 203 for Scheduled Tribes in this State with a total strength of about 2.42 lakhs students studying in these schools Hostel facilities are also provided for the students who attend schools/ colleges and Industrial Training Institutes.

The amounts provided for various purposes under education are indicated below:-

ALLOTMENT IN 1989-90

	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
	(Rs. in lakhs)		
Scholarships	967.74	343.99	1,311.73
Schools	356.10	1,447.69	1,803.79
Hostels	524.68	822.71	1,347.39(822.71)
Special Coaching Scheme	19.56	14.77	34.33

C. Hostels for Scheduled Castes	No.	Strength
1. College Hostels	50	4,489
2. High School hostels	716	45,432
3. Industrial hostels	8	583
	774	50,504
D. Hostels for Scheduled Tribes High School Hostels	22	1,005

Scholarships:

Pre-matric:

Under this scheme in all recognised schools other than those run by Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department. Text Books are supplied to IX and X std Students by this department and students I to VIII are supplied with books by Education Department.

Post Matric:

Both residential and non-residential scholarships are awarded to the students for Higher Secondary. Post-matric. Arts. Science and Professional courses under Government of India regulations. The annual income limit of the parent is Rs. 12.000/- p.a.

The Scheduled Castes (Hindu) and Scheduled Tribes who became in-eligible for Government of India Scholarship and Scheduled Caste Converts are sanctioned State Scholarship. The income limit for this is Rs. 15.000/- p.a.

Apart from this. incentive schemes such as Gandhi Memorial Award. Merit-cum-Means Awards. Adhoc Merit Grant and Loan Scholarships are also sanctioned.

A special scheme for giving training to Adi Dravidars and Scheduled Tribes in Type writing and Short-hand is implemented by this department.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme:

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. award of Pre-matric scholarships to the children of those engaged in unclean occupation (Scavenging of dry latrines) including sweepers irrespective of community and religion are being continued. For the benefit of these children two hostels one for boys at Dindigul in Dindigul Quaid-e-Millath District and another for girls at Ambur in North Arcot District with sanctioned strength of 30 each are run.

To impart training to Adi Dravidar candidates appearing for I.A.S., I.P.S., and other central services competitive examinations conducted by the UPSC, New Delhi. the PETC was started in Madras City in the year 1966 and continues to function. The sanctioned strength is 60.

II.EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT.

For employment and economic advancement of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the schemes that are implemented are as follows:

I. Agriculture:

1. Plough bull subsidy

II. Co-operation.

Milk Supply Co-operative societies.

III. Subsidy to technically trained persons.

Supply of tools and appliances.

Housing:

The Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation has been formed during 1974 with a view to provide housing facilities for Scheduled Castes on a phased programme. Apart from the provision of houses for Scheduled Castes the corporation is undertaking construction of Hostel buildings. School buildings, Teachers quarters. Community halls etc., The Corporation has so far constructed about 71.036 houses. An amount of Rs. 9,000/- in plains Rs. 10.000/- in Black cotten soil and Rs. 13,000/- in hills is given as subsidy for construction of a house.

House Site:

The Government poremboke lands wherever available are assigned as house sites to Adi Dravidar/ Scheduled Tribes through Collectors of Districts. Where Government Lands are not available suitable private lands are acquired under the Land Acquistion Act I of 1894 and Land Acquisition Amendment Act 1984 (L.A.Act 68 of 1984) and Pattas distributed. Normally 3 cents of land is assigned as house sites per eligible family. From the year 1949 to 1988-89 4.87.042 pattas have been issued. Besides 20.000 pattas covered by court stay will be distributed soon. A sum of Rs. 1.898.00 lakhs has been spent on the acquisition of lands for provision of house sites to Adi Dravidar/ Scheduled Tribes upto 31.3.89. Effective steps have been taken to provide the house sites to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes as far as possible nearby to the Caste Hindu quarters. A sum of Rs. 235/- lakhs was provided for 1989-90 for this programme with a view to eradicate the feeling of segregation and to bring about the emotional integration among

BUDGET ESTIMATE 1989-90

	Plan	Non-Plan	Total Plan
			Rs. in lakhs.
Agriculture	16.41	...	16.41
Milk Supply Societies	51.50	1.86	53.36
Subsidy for Technically trained persons	14.00	...	14.00

Increase of Quota of Percentage:

The proposals have been sent to the Government for the increase of percentage of reservation for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in Public Services from 18% to 25% (23% to Scheduled Castes and 2% to Scheduled Tribes).

all classes of people as well as to help really weaker section of all classes, the Government have directed, that under the scheme of provision of house sites and construction of houses for Adi-Dravidar 80% should be assigned to Adi Dravidar and 10% each to Backward classes and poor Forward communities free of cost.

The details regarding the allotment, expenditure and physical target achieved are furnished below:-

Year	Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Target achieved (Pattas issued)
1984-85	125.00	115.91	21,508
1985-86	98.00	111.15	17,949
1986-87	100.00	123.19	22,020
1987-88	100.00	112.68	20,035
1988-89	100.00	124.03	20,004

Plough bull subsidy:

To implement the scheme of plough bull subsidy, to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Converts to Christianity in a revised pattern according to which 1/3 cost of plough bulls, ie. not exceeding Rs. 800/- should be given as subsidy for the purchase of plough bulls and the remaining 2/3 portion of the cost of Rs. 1,600 should be arranged through banks as loans to the beneficiaries.

Co-operation- scheduled tribes:

In order to free the tribals from the clutches of various exploits and also to enable them to market the Forest produces collected by them profitably and to improve their economic conditions, the Government have organised Co-operative Societies and Multi-Purpose Co-operative Societies for Scheduled Tribes. At present there are two Co-operative Marketing Societies, five Forest Labour Contract Co-operative Societies and two Multi-Purpose Co-operative Societies for Scheduled Tribes in the State.

B. Milk Supply Co-operative Societies:

With a view to help the poor Scheduled Caste people and also to provide them with employment opportunities MILK SUPPLY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES have been organised. Each Scheduled Caste member in the Co-operative Milk Supply Societies in the State is eligible for financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 2,500/- per animal. This will comprise of subsidy of Rs. 833/- from Adi Dravidar Welfare funds and Rs.1,667 as loan from Nationalised Bank per animal. Each individual is entitled for the above assistance for purchase of two animals only. The scheme is implememted through the Commissioner for Milk Production and Dairy Development, Madras.

Cottage Industries:

Cottage Industrial Training Centres are continued to be maintained. These centres are under the control of the Director of Social Welfare, Madras for administrative convenience. The Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department places the required funds at its disposal for the management of these centres. One Training Centre in Tailoring and Weaving is also continued to be maintained at Pachipara (Kanniyakumari District) by the Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department.

B) Subsidy of Technically trained persons (free supply of tools).

The scheme for free supply of tools and appliances to technically trained persons among Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste Converts to Christianity in Blacksmithy Carpentary, Tailoring and 18 other trades are continued to be implemented.

To accelerate the pace of the socio-economic development of Adi-Dravidar, the newly introduced concept of special component plan is in implementation since 1980-81. The objects of the special component plan are:-

To help 50% of Adi Dravidar families below the poverty line to come above the poverty line, to provide basic amenities like drinking water, electricity, health, schools, to the Adi Dravidar habitations during the seventh plan period.

During 1988-89 a sum of Rs. 177.99 crores was spent for the socio-economic development of Adi Dravidars.

Special central assistance:-

The Government of India have formulated a scheme of Central Assistance for speedy economic development of Adi Dravidars. The amount is released to the implementing department through the Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation.

III. HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES:-

With a view to improve health and housing facilities, the Government have made provision for drinking water wells, over-head tanks, groung level reservoirs, link roads, pathways to burial grounds, houses, mobile medical units etc.

The details of budget estimate for 1989-90 are as follows-

(Rs. in lakhs)	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1. Health	55.52	6.02	61.54
2. Housing	1,236.72	...	1,236.72
3. Other Schemes	54.68	77.33	132.01

a) Health:-

Under the existing scheme of Medical check up of the children in Adi Dravidar School, Hostels, the Medical Officers of the Government Hospitals and Primary Health Centres are paid an honorarium of Rs. 100 per mensem provided they visit not less than 2 times in a month.

They should pay 3 visits to each school/ hostel and one Govt. tribal Residential-school as far as possible. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakhs has been provided for 1989-90 for this programme. With a view to eradicate the feeling of segregation and to bring about the emotional integration among other classes of people and to help really weaker sections, Government have directed that under the scheme of provision of house sites and construction of houses for Adi Dravidars 80% should be assigned to Adi Dravidar and 10% each to Backward class and Poor Forward communities free of cost.

Funeral rites.-

Financial Assistance to meet the expenditure connected with funeral rites on the death of a member of a family at Rs. 100/- for each death is granted to Adi Dravidars.

Drinking water wells:-

To supply protected drinking water for Adi Dravidars wells are provided in their habitations at a cost of Rs. 7,500/- each. Ground level reservoirs are also provided on a phased programme every year. The maximum amount for this is Rs. 15,000.

Inter Caste Marriages:

The Scheme of awarding gold medals and certificates of appreciation to the couples are continued to be implemented. If the combined income of the couple is below Rs. 6,000/- p.a. they are awarded cash grant of Rs. 300/- and a sum of Rs. 4,000/- in the form of National Savings Certificate (period of six years). A sum of Rs. 18.49 lakhs was spent during 1988-89 for 430 Intercaste Married couples.

Community Halls:

Community Halls are constructed on a phased programme at a cost of Rs. 1/- lakh each and funds are placed at the disposal of Tamil Nadu Adi-Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation, Villupuram. A sum of Rs. 10.85 lakhs was sanctioned for this purpose for 1988-89.

Propaganda and publicity is an important medium to bring out smooth and voluntary change of heart in the social out-look of the people for the cause of removal of untouchability as enforcement of the protection of Civil Rights Act alone will not completely eradicate the evil of untouchability From 24th to 30th January of each year Removal of untouchability Week, is celebrated on a state wide basis. During the week meetings are conducted through out the State to focus the attention of the general public on the evils of untouchability and its removal.

Propaganda towards the eradication of Untouchability:

During 1984-85 with a view to propagate the evils of untouchability and arouse the peoples' conscience against it, the Government have produced a documentary film titled "Theertha Yathirai" (Pilgrimage) at a cost of Rs.3.10 lakhs. This film was exhibited to the Public at the Tourist Trade Fairs run by the Government. A publicity van was purchased at a cost of Rs. 2.10 lakhs to go to villages to exhibit the documentary film to the public with the aim of building up public opinions against the evils of untouchability.

A Cinimatographic projector at a cost of Rs. 0.11 Lakhs has also been purchased to be fitted in the van.

In the districts, artists (Villupattu Kuzhu) are being engaged to go to villages and organise public meetings to create opinions against the evil of untouchability through the medium of songs accompanied by the musical instruments.

A sum of Rs.3.15 lakhs has been sanctioned in G.O.Ms.No. 404 AD and TW dept., dt. 28-3-89 towards additional publicity unit with staff and equipments with the Head Quarters at Trichy.

Two prizes are awarded to 2 villages in each district which strive for eradication of Untouchability, the value of the first prize being Rs. 2,000/- and the second prize Rs. 1,000/-

Rewards to neatly maintained Adi-Dravidar colony:

There is a scheme for the award of prizes in the shape of radio sets to the most neatly maintained Adi Dravidar Colony in each taluk, as neatness and cleanliness contribute to the speedy removal of untouchability.

Computer Training Course:

Under Special Central Assistance available with THADCO, Computer Tranining is being given to Adi Dravidar students. So far, a sum of Rs. 12.30 lakhs has been sanctioned from Special Central Assistance for giving Computer Training to 500 students in 8 centres.

Name of the centre	number of students	Amount sanctioned (in lakhs)
1. Madras Institute of Technology, Madras-44	100	2.46
2. Madras Institute of Technology, Madras-44	50	1.23
3. P.S.G. College of Technology, Coimbatore	50	1.23
4. Govt. College of Engineering, Tirunelveli	50	1.23
5. Thiagarajar College of Engineering, Madurai	100	2.46
6. Jamal Mohammed College, Trichy	50	1.23
7. Holy Cross College, Trichy (Girls)	50	1.23
8. College of Engineering, Salem	50	1.23

Heavy Vehicles Driver's Training:

Under Special Central Assistance, Heavy Vehicles Driver's Training is being given to Hindu Adi Dravidars in State Transport undertakings. During 1988-89 this training was given to 5,200 Hindu Adi Dravidars. A sum of Rs. 4,00,000/- was sanctioned as subsidy from Special Central Assistance at the rate of Rs. 2,000/- per candidate.

During the year 1989-90, this training is being given to 400 Hindu Adi-Drvidars. A sum of Rs. 16.00 lakhs was sanctioned as subsidy at the rate of Rs. 4,000/- per candidate.

Law Graduates Training:

With a view to help the Law Graduates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, the Government have formulated 9 new schemes for providing training and placing them, under senior and eminent lawyers in different fields of law. Under the scheme 20 Law Graduates will be benefited every year. A sum of Rs.500/- per month will be paid to the trainees as stipend. The Senior Lawyers will be paid Rs. 5,000/- p.a. as honororium. The period of training is 4 years.

TRIBAL SUB PLAN

The total tribal population of Tamil Nadu as per the census of 1981, is 5.20 lakhs representing 1.07% to the total population of 484.08 lakhs of Tamil Nadu. Among the Scheduled Tribes there are nearly 36 Sub communities.

The concept of Tribal sub plan was evolved in 1976. Under the Tribal Sub Plan contingous areas having a total population of not less than 10,000 of which not less than 50% are tribals have been identified as Integrated Tribal Development Programme Areas. Applying this norm, 9 ITDP areas were identified and they are:-

Name of district	I.T.D.P. areas	Tribal Population
1. Salem	1. Kolli hills	30,665
	2. Yercaud	21,676
	3. Kalvarayan Hills	20,665
	4. Aranuthumalai	6,604
	5. Pachamalai	6,583
2. North Arcot	6. Jawadh/Elagiri	49,962
3. South Arcot	7. Kalvarayan Hills	28,991
4. Dharmapuri	8. Sitari Hills	23,076
5. Tiruchirappali	9. Pachamalai	20,835
		2,10,057*

* Projected figure, since 1981 census figures villagewise not yet available

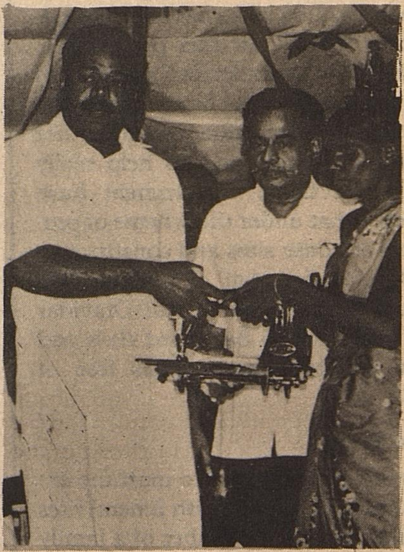
These 9 I.T.D.P. areas account for 2.10 lakhs of tribal people, representing 40.38% to the total tribal population and 0.45% to the total State Population.

The aim of the Tribal Sub Plan is to assist 50% of the tribals to cross the poverty line through a package of programmes each year and to provide infrastructural facilities. The remaining 3.10 lakhs to tribals, which represents 60% of the total tribal population live outside the Tribal Sub Plan Areas.

The approach of the Tribal Sub Plan is area oriented. This plan also aims at economic development of the tribal families and the improvement of the tribal areas. Besides sanctioning specific schemes, this plan quantifies the benefits that flow to Scheduled Tribes from various ongoing schemes implemented by other departments.

The Economic Development schemes include, development to Horticulture, Sericulture, Land Development, Animal Husbandary, Village Industries like Bee-keeping, Fruit processing, etc. The inputs are supplied at 50% subsidised cost in all areas except Kalrayan hills (South Arcot district) where the rate of subsidy is 75%. Under Horticultural Schemes the inputs are supplied on 100% subsidy basis in all the I.T.D.P. Areas.

During the Sixth Plan period specific programmes were chalked out to enable atleast 50% of the tribal families to cross the poverty line by administering a package of family oriented income generating scheme such as Horticulture, Animal Husbandary, Sericulture, Village Industries and also to provide basic infrastructural facilities in these areas. The Co-operative Department is running 16 LAMP Co-operative Societies in the Integrated Tribal Development Project Areas and in Non Integrated Tribal Development Project Areas for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes to prevent the exploitation of tribals through extortion



of usurious rates of interest by the money lenders. The LAMP Co-operative Societies purchase the surplus Farm and Forest produce by offering fair prices for the purchase of farm inputs, agriculture implements and consumer goods. It also provides them the production and consumption credits. These programmes are being continued during the VII Five Year Plan Period also.

During the Seventh Plan period 46,979 families will be economically assisted. It is expected that the targetted number of families would cross the poverty line at the end of the Seventh Plan period.

TRIBAL SUB PLAN OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE AT A GLANCE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Sub Plan: Flow from State Plan	Sub Plan: Special Central Assistance	Tribal Sub Plan Outlay	Expenditure	% of expenditure Outlay
	(Rs. in lakhs)				
1	2	3	4	5	6
FIFTH PLAN	165.82	89.00	254.82	238.00	93
Medium Term Plan	355.00	99.00	454.00	360.74	79
SIXTH PLAN	1,971.19	506.87	2,478.06	2,024.80	82
SEVENTH PLAN					
1985-86	612.57	149.00	761.57	654.36	86
1986-87	765.77	180.00	945.77	853.45	90
1987-88	796.65	177.00	973.65	891.37	92
1988-89	863.62		1,100.00	1,060.75	96

(Details of Tribal Sub Plan allocation for 1988-89 and expenditure are furnished in Annexure)

Administrative Structure

The Administrative structure for the implementation of the Tribal Sub Plan in the above Nine Integrated Tribal Development Project, is basically the general administrative structure that exists already consisting of various departments of Government, district and field levels. The sanctions under the Tribal Sub Plan are debited to the different functional major heads and the departmental officers are incharge of the actual implementation of the scheme at the field level.

At the district level, the respective District Collectors are the Chief Project-Co-ordinating Officers for the implementation of the different schemes in the concerned Integrated Tribal Development Projects. The Departmental Officers implement the programmes under the overall supervision of the District Collector and under the Technical Supervision of the concerned Heads of Departments.

At the State level, the Special Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department is in over all charges of issue of sanction orders to different departments. He is assisted by the Director of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare in formulation of plans as also in assessing the impact of implementation. There is a Tribal Research Cell functioning in the Directorate for the purpose.

The Special Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department at Government level and Collectors of five districts at District level are monitoring the implementation of the Tribal Sub Plan schemes implemented through various departments.

Other Tribal Welfare Programmes:

Education:- There are 202 Government Tribal Residential Schools and one Non-Residential School with a total strength of 13450 tribal children. Every year 10 new Government Tribal Residential Schools are being opened in Integrated Tribal Development Project areas. There are 22 Tribal Hostels with a strength of 1005 boarders.

Apart from this Forest Department is also running 15 Schools for the Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes living in the interior forest areas.

The Boarders of Government Tribal Residential Schools and Hostels are provided with free boarding and lodging. Text Books and Note Books and uniforms are supplied free of cost to the tribal children. Construction of New Tribal Schools/Hostels buildings is also being taken up wherever necessary.

Employment and Economic Advancement:

Subsidy for purchase of plough bulls and sinking irrigation wells:-

With a view to improve the standard of living of the agriculturists belonging to Scheduled Tribes subsidy schemes are implemented. 1/3 Cost of the plough bulls not exceeding Rs. 800/- is given as subsidy for the purchase of plough bulls.

Cottage Industries:

One training centre in Tailoring and Weaving for Scheduled Tribe Women, is maintained at Pachiparai Kanyakumari District.

Training cum production Centres:

In order to provide technical knowhow and employment opportunities to Scheduld Tribes, Training Cum Production Centre in Tailoring are run by the Director of Social Welfare, Madras.

Subsidy to Technically Trained Persons:

The Scheme of free supply of tools and implements to technically trained persons among scheduled tribes in Blacksmithy, Carpentary, Tailoring and 18 other trades are continued to be maintained.

Petty Trade:

The Scheme of granting petty Trade Loan to people belonging to Scheduled Tribes for running Petty Trades like Cycle Shops, Hotels, Grocery Shops, Printing Press etc., have been implemented. The Government have approved a list of 31 trades for which this assistance can be availed. The scheme has been revamped from 1984-85 with 25% subsidy.

Provision of Drinking Water Wells:

The Drinking water supply position in Tribal areas is acute on account of the paucity of drinking water sources and the large number of scattered settlements at a distance from the main revenue villages. In order to provide protected drinking water, wells at a cost of Rs. 7,500/- and ground level

reservoirs at a cost of Rs. 15,000/- are provided wherever necessary.

Housing:

Housing schemes are also being implemented for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. Houses are being constructed for Scheduled Tribes at a cost of Rs. 9,000/- per house in hilly area and Rs. 6,000/- per house in plain area. Upto 1987-88, 5164 houses have been constructed in Integrated Tribal Development Project Areas.

Health:

To cater to the medical needs of the Scheduled Tribes who live in scattered settlements in hilly and other areas, 10 Mobile Medical Units are functioning. Besides, 17 Government Dispensaries, 50 Health Sub-Centres, 7 Siddha Dispensaries and 1 Mobile Siddha Medical Unit are also functioning in tribal areas.

Communication facilities:

Towards communication facilities, formation of roads, link roads, culverts etc. in tribal areas for the easy accessability to the nearest towns, villages and markets from their abodes are being taken up.

Primitive Tribes:

Primitive Tribes are those who follow the pre level of agricultural technology. Their level of literacy is low.

Out of the 17 groups recognised by the Government of Tamil Nadu, the Government of India have given recognition only to six groups viz.

1. Toda.
2. Kota.
3. Paniyas.
4. Kurumbas.
5. Irulas.
6. Kattunaickens.

For the remaining groups the particulars required by the Government of India regarding occupation and literacy level are being gathered for transmission to Government of India. The scheme is eligible for 100% Central Assistance.

So far, 47 pre-schools, one Toda multipurpose co-operative society, one vocational guidance centre and two LAMPS have been established. They have been supplied with Murrah Buffaloes, Milch animals, sheep units and construction of houses. During 1989-90, it has been proposed to spend Rs. 15.00 lakhs for implementation of various schemes, like construction of houses, supply of sheep units, milch animals etc. besides ongoing schemes.

Dispersed Groups:

They are thinly spread out through out the State. Hence they are covered by the normal programmes implemented by Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Deparment. Two residential schools have been opened, for those groups. During 1986-87 nylon fishing net was supplied to the Fishermen in Chengalpattu District. Till 1988-89, 175 Tribal families were uplifted. The outlay for 1989-90 is Rs. 24.79 lakhs for providing drinking water wells, house, supply of plough bulls, sheep unit, Bee-hives and poultry units. About 309 families could be benefited in 1989-90.

Articles 275 (1) of the Constitution:

The Government of India have been releasing grant-in-aid to State Government for raising the level of administration in tribal areas and also for implementing important scheme in Tribal Areas not covered under the Tribal Sub Plan.

During 1987-88, the Government of India have released a sum of Rs. 19.37 lakhs. It has been utilised for supply of milch animals to tribals in the Nilgiris district.

During 1988-89 the Government of India have released a sum of Rs. 19.35 lakhs. The amount has been utilised for construction of houses for tribals in the Nilgiris (68) Coimbatore (30) Dharmapuri (30) districts and also for the economic development of tribals such as supply of milch animals to 30 Irular families in Coimbatore district and organisation of a Bamboo Basket Making Workers Cottage Industrial Co-operative Society at Bettamugulalam village, Denkanikottah taluk in Dharmapuri District.

TRIBAL SUB PLAN 1988-89

FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS UPTO 31.3.1989

Sl.No. Name of the Sector		Financial	
	Fixed	Achieved (Rupees in lakhs)	Percentage of expenditure
1. Horticulture ...	81.05	78.15	96%
2. Soil Conservation ...	31.21	31.87	102%
3. Animal Husbandry ...	60.10	56.44	94%
4. Village Industries ...	49.49	31.41	63%
5. Sericulture ...	81.00	70.09	87%
6. Minor Irrigation ...	21.00	21.00	100%
7. Forestry ...	135.80	126.95	105%
	120.72		
	(restricted as per sanction)		
8. Co-operation ...	111.58	112.10	100%
9. Electrification ...	30.50	30.50	100%
10. Communication (National Highways) ...	164.30		
	156.41	110.46	71%
	(restricted as per sanction)		
11. Housing ...	5.40	5.40	100%
12. Employment and Training ...	5.62	4.68	83%
13. Education (GTR Schools) ...	132.50	153.36	116%
14. Adult Education ...	...	16.13	...
15. Social Welfare ...	19.07	11.95	63%
16. Drinking water ...	41.64	41.64	100%
17. Community Development ...	5.13	5.13	100%
18. Medical Services and Family Welfare ...	20.00	4.50	23%
19. Public Health and preventive Medicines ...	15.71	8.72	56%
20. Indian Medicines ...	66.83		
	3.75		
	(restricted as per sanction)		
		2.93	78%
21. Primary Health Centre ...	9.98	3.47	35%
22. Directorate of Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Madras-5 ...	17.24	28.65	166%
23. Dispersed Tribes ...	16.46	12.91	76%
24. Primitive Tribes ...	41.48	41.74	100%
25. General Sector schemes ...	64.06	50.57	79%
Total	1,141.10	1,060.75	93%

Special Drive for Recruitment of SC/STs within Three Months' Period.

WITH the main object of providing reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Civil posts and services of the Government and in Government Undertakings and civic bodies, Panchayats, Panchayat Unions, etc., and thereby increasing their representation in the services up-to the level of 18% provided for in the Constitutions and in uplifting these people socially and educationally and make some place for them in the society, the Government, after careful consideration, have passed the following orders:-

(i) There shall be a ban on dereservation of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in direct recruitment to posts under A, B, C and D Groups in this State.

(ii) The ban shall come into effect from 1-4-89. However, in exceptional cases, for posts in groups A and B, for which suitable Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe candidates are not available and the non-filling up of posts causes hardship for running the administration, excemption from the ban will be granted only by the Government in the Personnel and Administrative Reforms Department.

Special Recruitment:

(iii) Special recruitments shall be made for all categories, in the next three months upto 15-10-89 to fill up the vacancies earmarked for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes so as to bring it to the 18% quota, wherever necessary, the vacancies being calculated as indicated below:-

The carried forward reservation as on 1-4-89 will be computed notionally closing the relevant roster on 1-4-89. The vacancies earmarked for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes which will remain unfilled either due to their not having been dereserved or for want of suitable candidates of other categories to fill the posts even after dereservation are added to this unless they have been included in the carried forward reservation.

(iv) The ban on dereservation in services will also be made applicable to the Most Backward Classes.

(V) During the special drive period, relaxation from calling names from Employment Exchanges could be made on the following basis:-

"If the employment exchange concerned does not respond within seven days of receipt of such requisition and if the candidates sponsored by the employment exchanges are not adequate in number, it is open to the recruiting authority to get the names from the open market by advertising the post calling for applications from Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe only. At the time of interview, the candidates must produce the Registration Number and other details of registration done in any of the Employment Exchanges in the State."

TAMIL NADU PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

INSTRUCTIONS, etc., TO CANDIDATES.

(N.B.-Words of Masculine gender in these instructions should whether the context so requires be taken to include female.)

Persons who are in the service of the Indian Union or of a State in India or in the employ of local bodies or Universities or Quasi-Government organisations constituted under the authority of the Government of India or of a State in India, whether in regular service or in a temporary service need not send the application through their employer. However, the candidates should inform their employer in writing about their application and should submit an undertaking in the application form that they have informed their employer in writing about their application to the Commission. They should also produce a No Objection Certificate at the time of admission to the main written examination.

2. Every application must be in the candidate's own handwriting in ink.

3. A candidate must satisfy the Commission-

(a) that he is-

(i) a citizen of India; or

(ii) a subject of Nepal or Bhutan; or

(iii) a Tibetan refugee who came over to India, before the 1st January 1962 with the intention of permanently settling in India; or

(iv) A person of Indian Origin who has migrated from Pakistan, Burma, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, East African Countries of Kenya, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania (formerly Tankanika and Zanzibar) Zambia, Malawi, Zaire and Ethiopia with the intention of permanently settling in India.

A candidate belonging to categories (iii) or (iv) or a subject of Nepal or Bhutan should also obtain a certificate of eligibility given by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary will be admitted to an examination or interview and he will also provisionally be appointed subject to the necessary certificate being given to him by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

(b) that his character and antecedents are such as to qualify him for the appoinment; and

(c) that he does not have more than one wife living or if such person is a woman that she is not married to any person who has a wife living;

(d) that, on the date of notification/advertisement for the purpose of direct recruitment he was not in the service of the Indian Union or of a State in India.

Note.-For the purpose of this clause a person will be deemed to be not in the service of the Indian Union or of a State in India-

(i) if a period of five years has not elapsed since his first appointment to a service of the Indian Union or of a State in India-

Or

(ii) if he belongs to one of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes or to one of the Backward Classes.

3A. A candidate must satisfy the appointing authority that he is of sound health, active habits and free from any bodily defect or infirmity unfitting him for the appointment.

4. The age limit, if any, prescribed for the appointment does not apply to a candidate belonging to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe or to any of the Backward Classes or to any destitute widow (of all castes) if he/she possesses a general educational qualification which is higher than the minimum general educational qualification and he/she is otherwise qualified for appointment.

Note:-A candidate who has passed only one or two parts of the Intermediate or of Pre-University or Higher Secondary Examination will not be deemed to possess a qualification higher than the minimum general educational qualifications.

4-A. In respect of direct recruitment to a post included in a service for which the minimum qualification required is not higher than the minimum general educational qualification, the age-limit prescribed shall be increased by five years in respect of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes or in respect of destitute widows of all castes who do not possess a general educational qualification, which is higher than the minimum general educational qualification.

Note.—For the purpose of paragraphs 4 and 4A, destitute widow means a widow who has neither any means by herself to live nor any dependent to protect her from starvation.

5. If a candidate claims that the qualifications possessed by him are equivalent to, though not the same as those prescribed for the appointment, he must furnish full particulars of his qualifications together with the reason for his claim.

6. Other things being equal, training and experience in the National Cadet Corps and the services rendered in the defence forces will be regarded as an additional qualification.

7. Qualifications in Tamil.-Every candidate on the date of his application, should possess adequate knowledge of Tamil;

Explanation.-For this purpose a person will be deemed to possess an adequate knowledge of Tamil, if-

(i) in the case of a post for which the educational qualification prescribed is the minimum general educational qualification and above he has passed the S.S.L.C. Public Examination with Tamil as one of the

languages or studied the High School Course in Tamil Medium and passed the S.S.L.C. Public Examination in Tamil Medium or passed the Second Class Language Test in Tamil conducted by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission;

(ii) in the case of a post for which the educational qualification prescribed is VIII Standard and above but below S.S.L.C. he has studied in Tamil Medium in those standards or passed the language test in Tamil of the standard for VIII Standard conducted by the appointing authorities;

(iii) in the case of a post for which the educational qualification prescribed is below VIII Standard; he has studied in Tamil Medium in those standards or passed the oral test in Tamil of the Standard for IV Standard conducted by the appointing authorities.

Note.—Candidate who do not possess adequate knowledge of Tamil may also apply. If selected they should pass the Second Class Language Test (Full Test) in Tamil within the period of probation or within a maximum period of four years from the date of appointment failing which they will be discharged from service.

8. The minimum general educational qualification wherever referred to means the qualifications specified below.

Minimum General Educational Qualification:

(1) A pass in the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination with eligibility for admission to College Course of studies in the Universities in the State; or

(2) A pass in the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination of the State.

Explanation.-(i) A person who had appeared for 11 years S.S.L.C. Public Examination and obtained 35 per cent of marks in each subject either in one sitting or compartmentally, shall be deemed to have passed the S.S.L.C. Public Examination.

Explanation.-(ii) A person who had appeared for 11 years S.S.L.C. Public Examination and had failed to obtain 35 per cent of marks in one or more subjects, but who has appeared and obtained 35 per cent of marks in the corresponding subject or subjects in 10 years S.S.L.C. Public Examination, shall be deemed to have passed the S.S.L.C. Public Examination.

Explanation.-(iii) A person who had studied optional subject in 11 years S.S.L.C. and failed in the optional subject but had obtained 35 per cent of Marks in all other subjects except the optional subject in 11 years S.S.L.C. Public Examination shall be deemed to have passed the S.S.L.C. Public Examination.

8A. Practical experience.-In case where the qualifications announced for a Post include a period of practical or other experience, in addition to educational qualification/technical qualification, such a period of practical or other experience, as the case may be should have been acquired after obtaining the educational/technical qualifications prescribed for such appointment, unless otherwise specified.

9. List for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes and Denotified Communities are given in Annexure.

Note.—(i) Persons belonging to Tamil Nadu and to one of the communities mentioned in the lists shown in Annexure alone shall be treated as Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe or Most Backward Classes/Denotified Communities or Backward Class as the case may be. Persons belonging to other State shall not be treated as belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribe or Most Backward Classes/Denotified Communities or Backward Class even though they may belong to one of the Communities specified in the list.

(ii) Persons belonging to Christian Communities who are converts from any Hindu Community included in the list of backward classes will be considered as backward classes, with effect from 24-2-1986.

10. The application fee should be paid by crossed Indian Postal Orders payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras - 600 002 at the Anna Salai Post Office, Madras - 600 002 or by demand drafts obtained from any branch of the State Bank of India. payable to the Secretary, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, Madras - 600 002 at the State Bank of India, Thousand Lights Branch, Madras - (Code No.0800). The fee will not ordinarily be refunded.

Members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, members of the Backward Classes who have taken a degree of any University, persons who have rendered War Service (including I.N.A. Personnel), persons repatriated from Sri Lanka on or after Ist November 1964 and those repatriated from Burma on or after Ist June 1963 and those repatriated from Vietnam not earlier than 1976 for permanent settlement in India, prospective Repatriates from Sri Lanka and Ex-Servicemen are exempt from the payment of the fee. But the exemption from payment of the application fee is restricted to three free chances in the case for members of the Backward Classes and two free chances in the case of Ex-Servicemen. A member of the Backward Classes who has availed himself of three free chances after Ist January 1961 and an Ex-Servicemen who has availed himself of two free chances after 19th October 1973, should pay the prescribed application fee thereafter when he applies.

Physically handicapped persons whose family income does not exceed Rs.350 per month are exempt from payment of fee. Such candidates should produce a certificate from a Medical Officer specifying the nature of physical handicap and stating whether the Medical Officer considers the physical handicap as are which could render the candidate in capable of efficiently discharging his duties. They should also send a certificate of income of his family from a Revenue Officer not lower in rank than a Tahsildar or an Independent Deputy Tahsildar or Headquarters Deputy Tahsidar or Panchayat Union Commissioner to the effect that the applicant's family income does not exceed Rs.350 per month.

Note.—(i) Failure to appear for the competitive examination (including oral test) after sending in an application will not operate to exclude that chance from the free chances allowed.

(ii) The three/two free chances allowed are not for each post but for any three/two application. The claim for exemption from payment of fee made in any application which is rejected, admitted or withdrawn will count as a free chance.

(iii) The application of a candidate who makes a false claim for exemption from payment of application fee by suppressing information regarding his previous applications will be rejected and he will also be debarred from appearing for all future examinations and selection conducted by the Commission.

(iv) Postal Orders sent in payment of application fee should not be pasted to the application or spoiled in any way.

(v) Postal Orders obtained on or before the date of notification advertisement relating to the post concerned will not be accepted.

(vi) Postal Orders on which postage stamps have been affixed to enhance their value will not be accepted.

(vii) Candidates belonging to Backward Classes who have passed the Pre-University Examination or in addition the examination held at the end of the first or second year of the degree course or passed only Certain part of the degree examination are not exempted from payment of the prescribed fee.

(viii) "War Service" means service rendered in connection with the "Second World War" of 1939-46.

11. Every application must be accompanied by certified copies of the following documents:-

(a) Evidence of date of birth, viz.,—

(i) the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate, or

(ii) a Certificate from a University or College, or School authority showing date of birth, according to the University or College or School records. (The certificate of Baptism or extract from Registrar of Births cannot be accepted.)

Or

(iii) Extract from the Service Register showing date of birth in respect of persons holding regular appointment under the State Government.

(b) At least two certificate of character and conduct one from the head of the institution (other than that of a tutorial college or school or a typewriting and/or shorthand institution) in which the candidate last studied or is studying, as the case may be and the other obtained not earlier than the first day of the month in which the appointment is advertised in the newspapers, from a responsible person who knows the candidate personally. The later certificate must be based on personal knowledge and experience of the candidate and not from a relative.

Note.—(i) If the period of study at the institution in which the candidate last studied or is studying as the case may be is less than one academic year he must produce also another certificate from the head of the institution in which he last studied for not less than one academic year.

(ii) No certificate may be from the same person.

(c) Documents evidencing the qualifications prescribed for the appointment including qualification in Tamil.

Note.—(i) Copies of degree or provisional certificate alone will be accepted as evidence of qualifications "However in case the degree certificate is lost or is not immediately available for reasons to be specified, extract from the Convocation Register will be accepted as evidence of qualification". Copies of mark sheets or grade certificates will not be accepted as sufficient evidence.

(ii) Candidates applying for the posts for appointment to which registration of their names in councils like Tamil Nadu Medical Council or Tamil Nadu Homoeopathy Council or Tamil Nadu Veterinary Council, as the case may be is a pre-condition, they should have registered their names before the date of their applications and the copy of the Registration certificate should be enclosed along with the other documents evidencing their qualifications.

(d) In the case of an applicant who claims to possess adequate knowledge of Tamil whether his mother-tongue is Tamil or not a certificate evidencing that he had taken Tamil as a language for his S.S.L.C. Public Examination or had taken all the non-language subjects in the S.S.L.C. Public Examination in Tamil Medium or he has passed the second Class Language Test (Full Test) in Tamil.

(e) In the case of an applicant who claims to be a member of a Backward Class, a certificate from a Revenue Officer not lower in rank than a Tahsildar or from an Independent or Headquarters Deputy Tahsildar or from a Panchayat Union Commissioner in the prescribed form. The serial number of the community given in Annexure I should be mentioned in the certificate.

"In the case of an applicant who claims to be a member of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, a certificate from a Revenue Officer not lower in rank than a Tahsildar or from a Panchayat Union Commissioner in the form prescribed by the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi, indicating the sub-caste to which he belongs."

Note.—(i) A member of the Scheduled Caste on conversion to Buddhism will not be entitled to the concession admissible to Scheduled Caste (Hindus).

(ii) A member of the Scheduled Caste on conversion to Christianity will be considered only under Backward Classes and not under Scheduled Castes.

"Community Certificate should have been issued by the competent authorities referred to above after personal enquiries and proper verification. The Community Certificates obtained by the candidates belonging to Backward Classes in the form other than prescribed and the community certificate obtained by the candidates claiming to belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the form other than the one prescribed by the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs and the certificates issued by any other authority, or solely on the basis of entries in S.S.L.C. Transfer Certificate or other School/College records, will not be accepted".

(iii) Candidates are warned that if an attested copy of community certificate is not sent with the applications or the community, recorded in the certificate produced by them from the competent authority is not included in the list of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes or Backward Classes given in Annexure I to the Commission's "Instructions, etc., to Candidates" they will not be considered as belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes or Backward Classes as the case may be. They will in that case be considered only under 'Others' and if they are not qualified to be considered under 'Others' their applications will be rejected.

(iv) Any claim by a candidate that he belongs to the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe or Backward Class or has obtained a higher or additional qualification made after the submission of an application will not be entertained.

(v) Candidates need send only certified copies of documents referred to above. Copies of documents certified as correct by the candidates themselves will be accepted. If a candidate applies for more than one post certified copies of documents should be attached to each application. Failure to do so will entail summary rejection of the application.

If the certified copy of a document forwarded by a candidate is found to be false or incorrect he will be liable for such action as may be decided upon besides rejection of the application.

Copies of documents should be attested with full signature and copies of documents attested with mere initial will not be accepted.

(vi) A candidate who has applied before the Commission on a previous occasion should produce the required documents even though they were produced on a previous occasion and were returned to him.

(vii) The certified copies of certificates will not be returned to the candidates. Candidates should be prepared to produce the original of the documents at the time of interview in respect of posts for recruitment to which interviews are held and in other cases as and when called for.

(viii) Certificates regarding practical experience, if any, prescribed should confirm to the requirements notified.

"In the case of an applicant who claims to be a member of the Konda Reddis Community, the certificate should be obtained only from a Revenue Divisional Officer or the Personal Assistant (General) to the District Collector."

However, community certificates issued on or after 9th May 1988 should be in the form prescribed in G.O.Ms.No.781, Revenue, dated 2nd May 1988 and should have been issued by the authority as specified below:-

Name of community.		Competent Authority to issue certificate.
(1)		(2)
Konda Reddis, Malaivedan, Malai Pandaram & Malai kuravan	...	Revenue Divisional Officers.
Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes:	...	Tahsildars
Other Communities	...	Revenue Officer not lower in rank than a Tahsildar or Head Quarters Deputy Tahsildars or Special Deputy Tahsildars appointed for the issue of community certificate.

(f) The claims of the candidates with regard to the date of birth, educational/technical qualifications and community are accepted only on the information furnished by them in their applications. Their candidature, therefore, will be provisional and subjects to the Commission satisfying itself about their age, educational/technical qualifications, community etc. Mere admission to the interview or inclusion of name in the list will not confer on the candidates any right for appointment. The candidature, is therefore, provisional at all stages and the Commission reserves the right to reject any candidature at any stage even after the selection has been made.

12. Copies of photograph.—Candidates must send two identical copies of his recent photograph along with his application in the case of Technical posts and three such photographs in the case of Non-Technical posts. All the copies should be duly signed. One copy should be pasted on the first page of the application form in the space provided for the purpose and the other copy should be pasted on the Identification Certificate sent along with the application form and it should be returned with the application. In the case of Non-technical posts, the third copy of photograph should be sent along with the application in a separate cover. Failure to send the photograph as mentioned above will entail summary rejection of the application.

Note.—The photos should have been taken not earlier than a month of the date of application.

The following photos will not be accepted:—

(i) Photos on which this office or any other office stamp has been affixed;

(ii) Photos mutilated;

(iii) Photos already used in connection with another applications.

(iv) Copies of photo taken on different occasions;

(v) Copies of photo taken from blocks of photographs or printed materials.

(vi) Photosat/Xerox copies of photo.

Copies of photos sent with the application will not be returned;

13. Every application must be accompanied by Crossed Indian Postal Order or demand draft for the payment of the prescribed fee unless the applicant is exempt from payment of the fee.

14.(a) Persons repatriated from Sri Lanka on or after Ist November 1964 and those repatriated from Burma on or after Ist June 1963 and those repatriated from Vietnam not earlier than 1975 for permanent settlement in India, prospective repatriates from "Sri Lanka" displaced persons from the territory now known as Bangla Desh who have migrated to India on or after Ist January 1964, persons migrated from the East African Countries of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania and persons who have been demobilised from the army, Navy or Air Force who will be below 53 years of age in the case of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes and 48 years of age in the case of others on the Ist July of the year in which the selection is made may also apply even if they do not fully satisfy all the prescribed qualifications including the age-limit announced in the "Advertisement/Information for Candidates". The case of each such applicant will be considered on merits and the question of relaxing any technical restriction including the age limit will be considered, if he is selected.

Note.—Demobilised person (Ex-Servicemen) referred to shall mean a person who has served in any rank (whether as a combatant or a non-combatant) in the Armed Forces (Indian Army, Indian Air Force, Indian Navy, the Auxiliary Forces of India and the Boys Companies) of the Union for a continous period of not less than six months.—

(i) has been released otherwise than by way of dismissal or discharge on account of misconduct or inefficiency or has been transferred to the reserve pending such release; or

(ii) has to serve for not more than six months for completing the period of service requisite for becoming entitled to be released or transferred to the reserve as aforesaid.

(b) Extra temporary employees already discharged or retrenched from the Census Organisation in the State

of Tamil Nadu who have put in at least six months of temporary service in the Census Organisation in the State of Tamil Nadu will be allowed to deduct a maximum period of three years from their age. This concession can be availed of only for any one of the competitive examinations conducted by the Commission This concession, is however, not admissible to persons who hold regular appointment in any post under the State or Central Government.

(c) Ex-N.C.C. Cadets who were employed as Under Officer, Instructor or Sergeant-Major-Instructors in the N.C.C. on whole time basis on or after Ist January 1963 may also apply if they possess all the prescribed qualifications except the age. They will be allowed to deduct from their age the actual period of service as Under Officers-Instructors or Sergeant Major-Instructors in the N.C.C. The relevant age-rule will be relaxed by the Government in their favour if they are otherwise found to be suitable.

(d) Unqualified and part-time Hindi and other language Pandits who are below 40 years of age on Ist July of the year in which the selection for appointment is made may also apply if they satisfy all the prescribed qualifications except age. The relevant age-rule will be relaxed by the Government in favour of such candidates if they are selected.

Such candidates should in addition to the documents mentioned "in paragraph 11 of the "Instructions, etc., to Candidates" produce a certificate from the Chief Educational Officer (in respect of Pandits retrenched from Government 'A' and 'B' wing Schools) or District Educational Officer/Inspectress of Girls Schools (in respect of pandits retrenched from aided and local body Schools), to show that they are unqualified and part-time Hindi or other language Pandits whose services were terminated consequent on the introduction of two language Formula.

(e) Retrenched employees of the Civil Supplies Department who have rendered a minimum period of two years of service in the Civil Supplies Department on Ist April 1971 will be allowed to deduct from their age the period of their service rendered in that department and also the period of service (whether continuous or non-continous), rendered in any other department of the Government after their discharge from the Civil Supplies Department plus a period of three years in computing their age.

(f) The Territorial Army Personnel who have served on the permanent staff of a Territorial Army Unit or have been embodied for service under the Territorial Army Rule 33 for a continuous period of not less than six months will be allowed to deduct the actual period of service rendered in the Territorial Army from their actual age if the resultant age does not exceed the maximum age-limit prescribed for the post by more than three years, they shall be deemed to satisfy the age qualification for that post. For this purpose, the entire period of service in the Territorial Army including broken period will be taken into account.

(g) The period of training undergone by a trainee under the Special Apprenticeship Training Scheme to relieve unemployment among the technically qualified persons will be deducted when computing the upper age limit.

In respect of recruitment to posts under groups "C" and "D" the upper age-limit of a Trained Apprentice will be determined by deducting the period of Apprenticeship Training undergone by him in the State Government and Public Sector undertakings as prescribed under Apprenticeship Act, 1961.

(h) "The Physically handicapped persons will be eligible for age concession upto ten years over and above the age limit prescribed, provided they are found to be otherwise suitable and if the medical authorities are satisfied that the physical handicap is not such as would render them incapable of efficiently discharging the duties of the post for which they are selected"

(i) Where vacancies in a post for which experience is prescribed is reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who do not possess the prescribed experience may also apply subject to relaxation of the relevant rule in their favour in the event of their selection. Applications of such candidates who lack the prescribed experience will be considered only if, fully qualified candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not available for selection against the vacancies reserved for them.

(j) Candidates applying for posts under Groups C and D (i.e., if the starting pay in the scale of pay of the post is below Rs.1,045 P.M.) are eligible for age concession if they themselves have been released from Bonded Labour System/their sons or unmarried daughters, of such released Bonded Labour. Such candidates are eligible to apply if they had not completed 40 years of age on the Ist July of the year in which the selection for appointment is made.

Note.—Candidates who claim to be Released Bonded Labourers themselves or the sons or unmarried daughters of such realeased bonded labourers should produce a certificate in the form specified below from the authority competent to issue community to show that they have been released from the Bonded Labour under the Provision of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that Thiru/Thirumathi/Selvi .... is the son/daughter/unmarried .... daughter of Thiru .... residing at .... Village .... Taluk .... District has himself/herself been released from Bonded Labour under the provisions of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act. 1976 on ....

(k) Discharged and serving temporary Government employees who have not completed 40 years of age on the Ist July of the year in which the selection is made will be allowed to deduct from their age the actual period of service (whether continuous or non-continuous) rendered up to the date of their application under the Tamil Nadu Government in computing their age.

Note.—A discharged State Government employee is a person who was in the employment of the State and was discharged because of reduction in establishment or for the any other reason but not as a disciplinary measure.

15. (a) A candidate who claims to have been demobilised from the Army, Navy or Air Force and who is below 53 years in the case of demobilised persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes and 48 years in the case of others on the Ist day of July of the year in which the selection for appointment is made, should in addition to the documents referred to in paragraph 11 produce in support of his claim properly authenticated extract from his discharge certificate in the following form:-

(1) Name of candidate ...

(2) Rank held ...

(3) Date of enrolment ...

(4) Date of discharge ...

(5) Reasons for discharge ...

(6) Conduct and character while employed in the military. ...

(b) A candidate who claim to be an extra-temporary employee already discharged or facing retrenchment from the Census Organisation in the State of Tamil Nadu should produce evidence from the Superintendent of Census Operation in the following form:-

(1) Name of Candidate:

(2) Description of post in which temporarily employed in the Census Organisation.

(3) Particulars of employment with dates:

(4) Whether the candidate's work and conduct have been satisfactory?

(c) A candidate who claims to be a displaced person from the territory now known as Bangla Desh who has migrated to India on or after Ist January 1964 should produce a certificate to that effect from the Camp-Commandant of the Transit Centres of the Dandakaranya Project or the Camp Commandant of the Relief Camps in various States or the District Magistrate of the areas where the candidate may for the time being a resident.

(d) A candidate who claims to be a repatriate from Sri Lanka or Burma or Vietnam or prospective Repatriate from Sri Lanka should produce a certificate to that effect from a Tahsildar or Panchayat Union Commissioner or from the High Commissioner of India at Sri Lanka or Burma or Vietnam as the case may be. Passport will not be accepted as sufficient evidence. The Certificate should show the actual date or probable date of repatriation.

(e) A candidate who claims to be a Territorial Army Personnel should produce a certificate from a competent authority in the Territorial Army in the following form:—

(i) Name of Candidate

(ii) Rank held in the Territorial Army

(iii) Had he served on the permanent staff of a Territorial Army Unit or had he been embodied for service under the Territorial Army Rule 33.

(iv) Period of Service in the Territorial Army Unit with actual dates. From To

(v) Conduct and Character while in the Territorial Army Unit.

(vi) Whether any punishment was awarded during the period and if so, give the details.

16. Every application (with all the enclosures securely fastened to it) should be sent by registered post superscribed and addressed as follows:-

Application for appointment as (Name of post to be specified).

To

The Secretary,

Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission,

Government Estate, Anna Salai,

Madras-600 002.

The application form is accompanied by an acknowledgement card. Every candidate should when sending this application write the name of the post for which he is applying and also his address and affix postage stamps on the card. Application will be acknowledged only in this form. The roll number for his application will be given in the acknowledgement card and the candidates should quote this number on all correspondences to this office pertaining to that recruitment thereafter.

17. Applications must reach the Secretary on or before the prescribed date. Applications received after that date or applications which are not signed or applications which are not in the proper form or which are not correctly and completely filled or in respect of which the prescribed certificates and documents are not received on or before that date and applications which do not otherwise fulfil the terms of these instructions, and the "Notification/Advertisement" will be considered defective and will be summarily rejected.

The filling in of the application form correctly and completely and sending with it all the documents as required in the Commission's "Notification/Advertisement" and "Instructions, etc., to Candidates" form part of the test for selection. Failure in this regard will entail summary rejection of the application.

18. A candidate found by the Commission qualified to compete for the appointment must be prepared to appear when summoned before the Commission at Madras or at any other Centre in the State at their own expense.

19. Where the competitive examination for recruitment to any post comprises interview only and where the number of qualified candidate is unduly large having regard to the actual number of vacancies available,

the Commission may restrict the number of candidates to be subjected to the oral test (interview) to such extent as it may deem fit taking into account the higher qualifications and attainments of qualified candidates and also the requirement with reference to the rule of reservation of appointments where it applies or by subjecting the qualified candidates to a written examination of such standard as the Commission may decide.

20. Selection of a candidate by the Commission carries with it no guarantee of actual appointment.

21. A selected candidate who is already in any Government Service (State or Central) on being appointed to another post through the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission by direct recruitment will not be entitled on the basis of his previous service to any concession in the matter of initial pay, travelling allowances, etc. A candidate who is in the service of a Government other than the Government of Tamil Nadu if selected and appointed will not be entitled on the basis of the previous service under that Government to any concession in the matter of leave, transit, pay, etc. under the Government of Tamil Nadu.

22. (a) The number of vacancies advertised by the Commission is only approximate and is liable to modification with reference to the vacancy posision at any time before or at the time of actual recruitment.

(b) Where the rule of reservation of appointments for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Most Backward Classes/Denotified Communities and Backward Classes and also to Woman Candidate is applicable, selection will be made up to the number of appointments reserved for them, so far as qualified and suitable candidates are available. Candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Most Backward Classes/ Denotified Communities and the Backward Classes will also be eligible for selection against the vacancies to be filled under "Open Competition turns on the basis of merit and where a Scheduld Caste, Scheduled Tribe or Most Backward Classses/Denotified Communities or Backward Class candidates is selected on the basis of merit against the Open Competition turn, the vacancy reserved for them will not in any way be affected.

23. If a rate of pay different from that announced is actually in force at the time of the appointment of the selected candidate, he will be paid only at that rate. The pay of the post is also subject to such modification as may be made from time to time.

24. Candidates selected and appointed to a post should undergo such probation and training and should pass such tests as may be prescribed in the rules by the Government from time to time and are liable to face such penalties as prescribed by the Government for failure to pass such tests.

25. At any time before the end of the prescribed period of probation, the probation of a Candidate appointed may be terminated and he may be discharged from the service. If within the period of probation the probationer does not pass the test, if any prescribed for probationer or if at the end of the said period he is considered not suitable for full membership of the service he will be discharged from the service.

26. A candidate will be disqualified who attempts to canvas or to bring influence to bear on the Chairman or any member of the Commission personally or by letter. The same penalty will be imposed if any relative, friend, patron, official or other person attempts to influence the Chairman or any member of the Commission on behlf of a candidate.

27. Any communication intended for the Commission must be made in writing and addressed only to the Secretary and if a reply is sought, must be accompanied by a sufficiently stamped envelope with the address to which the reply is to be sent written on it. Communications asking for reasons for non-selection and request for exemption from age-limit or other qualification will however, receive no attention.

28. The commission will receive representation only from candidates, communications running in the names of a pleader or agent will receive no attention.

29. Applicants are warned that any alternation tampering with the documents of certificates including conduct and character certificate will be viewed seriously and that the applicants responsible for such alternation tampering will be liable to be debarred from appearing for any of the selection and examinations conducted by the Commission and consequently from entry into public service itself. Candidates furnishing false particulars in the application forms in the matter of their qualification or the nature of pass in various subjects or the experience gained by them in various capacities or their religion or community, etc, will be debarred from appearing for the examinations and selections held by this commission permanently or for such period of years as the commission may decide. The same penalty will be imposed for suppression of material information regarding previous appearances or availing free chances or employment in Government, Local Bodies or Public Corporations, etc, or arrest, convictions department or disqualifications by the Union Public Service Commission/State Public Service Commission, participation in any agitation or any political movement and candidature in any of the elections to the Parliament/State Assembly, Local Bodies, etc.

30. Candidates resorting to malpractice in the examination hall, such as copying from the answer of another candidates or allowing others to copy from his answer book or copy from books or notes (printed, typewriter or written) while they are expected to write the examination without books or copying from unauthorised books and notes while writing the examinations in which use of authorised books is allowed and those who appeal to the examiners in the answer books to value liberally or to award more marks or to be sympathetic, etc, and those who write in their answer books anything unconnected to the question or any irrelevant matter and those who make false or vexations allegations against the Commission in petitions addressed to it or to any other authority will also be debarred

for such period as the Commission may decide.

31. Requests from candidates for furnishing the cause of failure in written examinations for non-selection on the results of the written examination oral test for revaluation of their answer books in the written examination will not be complied with. However, the Commission reserves to itself to get any answer book revalued if, its, opinion, there are sufficient and valid grounds to do so.

32. Instruction regarding Competitive Examination.

(i) In objective type papers; The candidate must response himself. In no circumstances will he be allowed the help of any other person to mark responses for him except, in the case of blind candidates.

(ii) In Conventional type papers; The candidates must write in his own hand in ink. In no circumstances will he be allowed the help of a Scribe to write answers for him except in the case of blind candidates.

33. A blind candidate is allowed the assistance of a Scribe/subject to the following conditions.-

(i) A blind candidate who applies with reference to any of the Commission's notification should produce a medical certificate from a Government Medical Officer to the effect that he is totally blind and not in a position to write the examination on his own.

(ii) He should also indicate in bold letters on the top of his application, that the application relates to a blind candidate.

(iii) The examinations for the blind candidates will be held only at Madras City.

(iv) The Commission will arrange for the Scribes and they will also be paid by the Commissions.

(v) The blind candidates will be seated in separate room under the direct supervision of the Chief Invigilator. They will be granted half-an-hour extra time for writing the examination.

(vi) At the closure of the examination, the Scribe will read what he has written in the answer book so as to ensure the blind candidate that the scribe has written what he had dictated. A declaration to this effect should be given in writing by the blind candidate for reference of the Commission.

(vii) Dictation made by the blind candidates will be tape-recorded.

Failure to comply with instructions (i) and (ii) above will entail rejection of the application.

ANNEXURE

(a) LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES

1. Adi Andhra
2. Adi Dravida
3. Adi Karnataka
4. Ajila
5. Arunthathiyar
6. Ayyanavar (in Kanyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District).
7. Baira
8. Bahuda
9. Bandi
10. Bellara.
11. Bharathar (in Kanyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District).
12. Chakkiliyan
13. Chalavadi
14. Chamar, Muchi
15. Chandala
16. Cheruman
17. Devendrakulathan
18. Dom, Dombara Paidi, Pano
19. Domban
20. Godagali
21. Godda
22. Gosangi
23. Holeya
24. Jaggali
25. Jambuvulu
26. Kadaiyan
27. Kakkalan (in Kanyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District)
28. Kalladi
29. Kanakkan, Padanna (in the Nilgiris District)
30. Karimpalan
31. Kavara (in Kanyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District).
32. Koliyan
33. Koosa
34. Kootan, Koodan, (in Kanyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District)
35. Kudumban
36. Kuravan Sidhanar
37. Madari
38. Madiga
39. Maila
40. Mala
41. Mannan (in Kanyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli Disrict.)
42. Mavilan
43. Moger
44. Mundala
45. Nalakeyava
46. Nayad.
47. Padannan (in Kanyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District).
48. Pagadai
49. Pallan
50. Palluvan
51. Pambada
52. Panan (in Kanyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District)
53. Panchama
54. Pannadi
55. Panniandi
56. Paraiyan, Parayan, Sambavar
57. Paravan (in Kanyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District)
58. Pathiyan (in Kanyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District).
59. Pulayan, Cheramar
60. Puthiraivannan
61. Raneyar
62. Samagara
63. Samban
64. Sapari
65. Semman
66. Thandan (in Kanyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District).
67. Thotti
68. Thiruvalluvar
69. Vallon
70. Valluvan

71. Vannan (in Kanyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District)
72. Vathiriyan
73. Velan
74. Vetan (in Kanyakumari District and Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli District)
75. Vettiyan
76. Vettuvan (in Kanyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District).

(b) LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES.

1. Adiyan
2. Aranadan
3. Eravallan
4. Irular
5. Kadai
6. Kammara (excluding Kanyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District).
7. Kanikaran, Kanikkar (in Kanyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District).
8. Kanniyan, Kanyan
9. Kattunayakan
10. Kochu Velan
11. Kondu Kapus
12. Kondareddis
13. Koraga
14. Kota (excluding Kanyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District).
15. Kudiya, Melakudi.
16. Kurichchan
17. Kurumbas (in the Nilgiris District).
18. Kurumans
19. Maha Malasar
20. Malai Arayan
21. Malai Pandaram
22. Malai Vedan.
23. Malakuravan
24. Malasar
25. Malayali (in Dharmapuri, North Arcot, Pudukkottai, Salem, South Arcot and Tiruchirapalli Districts).
26. Malayekandi
27. Mannan
28. Mudugar, Muduvan
29. Muthuvan
30. Palleyan
31. Palliyan
32. Palliyar.
33. Paniyan
34. Sholaga
35. Toda (excluding Kanyakumari District and Shenkkottai Taluk of Tirunelveli District).
36. Uraly.

(c) LIST OF BACKWARD CLASSES

1. Agamudayar including Thozhu or Thuluva Vellala
2. Agaram Vellan Chettiar
3. Alwar, Azhavar and Alavar (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli Kattabomman District).
4. Servai (except Trichirappalli and Pudkkottai District)
5. Ansar
6. Arayar, Nulayar (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli Kattabomman District).
7. Archakarai Vellala
8. Aryavathi (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli Kottabomman District).
9. Ayira Vaisyar
10. Badagar
11. Billava
12. Bondil
13. Boyas (except Trichirapalli, Pudukkottai, The Nilgiris, Salem and Dharmapuri Districts.);Pedda Boyar (except Tiruchirapalli and Pudukkottai District, Oddars (except Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli Pudukkottai and Madurai, Quaid-e-Millath Districts).; Kaloddars (except Chengai Anna;Ramanathapuram Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan, Kamarajar, Madurai, Quaid-e-Millath, Pudukkottai, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli Kattammoman; Chidambaranar and Salem Districts) Nellorepet Oddars (Except North Arcot District) Sooramari Oddars (except Salem District).
14. Chakkala (except Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan, Kamarajar, Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai, Quaid-e-Millath and The Nilgiris Districts).
15. Chavalakarar (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli Kattabomman Districts).
16. Chettu or Chetty (including Kottar Chetty, Elur Chetty, Pathira Chetty, Valayal Chetty, Pudukkadai Chetty) (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli Kattabomman Districts).
17. Chowdry
18. Converts to Christianity from Scheduled Castes irrespective of the generation of conversion for the purpose of reservation of seats in Educational Institutions and for seats in Public Services.
19. C.S.I. formerly S.I.U.C. (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli Kattabomman District).
20. Donga Dasaris (except Chengai Anna, Trichirapalli, Pudukkottai, Madras and Salem Districts).
21. Dekkani Muslims
22. Devangar, Sedar
23. Dombs (except Pudukkottai and Tiruchirapalli Districts) Dommars (except Thanjavur, Pudukkottai and North Arcot Districts).
24. Dudekula
25. Enadi
26. Ezhavathy (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli Kottabomman District).
27. Ezhuthachar (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli Kattabomman District).
28. Ezhuva (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli Kattabomman District).
29. Gangavar
30. Gavara, Gavarai and Vadugar (Vaduvar), other than Kamma, Kapu, Balija and Reddi).
31. Gounder
32. Gowda (including Gammala, Kalali and Anuppa Gounder).
33. Hegde
34. Idiga
35. Illathu Pillaimar, Illuvar, Ezhuvar and Ellathar.
36. Jhetty
37. Jogis (except Chengai Anna, Madurai, Quaid-e-Millath, South Arcot and North Arcot Districts).
38. Kabbera
39. Kaikolar, Sengunthar
40. Kaladi (except Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan, Kamarajar, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Quaid-e-Millath, Thanjavur, Pudukkottai and Tiruchirapalli Districts).
41. Kalari Kurup including Kalari Panickar (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli Kattabomman District).
42. Kalingi
43. Kallar (including Easanattu Kallar, Gandarvakottai Kallars (except Thanjavur and Pudukkottai Districts), Koottappal Kallars (except Pudukkottai and Tiruchirapalli Districts.) Piramalai Kallars (except Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan, Kamarajar, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Quaid-e-Millath, Pudukkottai and Thanjavur District) Periasooriyur Kallars (except Trichirapalli and Pudukkottai Districts)
44. Kallar Kula Thondaman
45. Kalveli Gounder
46. Kambar
47. Kammalar or Viswakarma, Viswakarmala (including Thattar, Porkollar, Kannar, Karumar, Kollar, Thacher, Kal Thacher, Kamsala and Viswabrahmin)
48. Kani, Kanisu, Kaniyar Panikkar
49. Kaniyala Vellalar
50. Kannanda Saineegar, Kannadiyar (Throughout the State) and Dasapalanjikoa (Coimbatore, Periyar and the Nilgiri's Districts)
51. Kannadiya Naidu
52. Karppoora Chettiar
53. Karuneegar (Seer Karuneegar, Sri Karuneegar Sarattu Karuneegar,

Kaikatti Karuneegar, Mathuvazhi Kanakkar, Sozhi Kanakkar and Sunnambu Karuneegar)
54. Kasikkara Chettiar
55. Katesar, Pattamkattti
56. Kavuthiyar
57. Kerala Mudali
58. Kharvi
59. Khatri
60. Kongu Vaishnava
61. Kongu Vellalars (including Vellala Gounder, Nattu Gounder, Narambukkatti Gounder, Tirumudi Vellalar, Thondu Vellalar, Pala Gounder, Poosari Gounder, Anuppa Vellala Gounder, Kurumba Gounder, Padaithalai Gounder, Chendalai Gounder, Pavalankatti Vellala Gounder, Pala Vellala Gounder, Sanku Vellala Gounder and Rathinagiri Gounder)
62. Koppala Velama
63. Koteyar
64. Krishnavaka (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli Kattabomman District)
65. Kudikara Vellalar
66. Kudumbi (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli Kattabomman District)
67. Kuga Vellalar
68. Kunchidigar
69. Labbais including Rowthar and Marakayar (whether their spoken language is Tamil or Urdu)
70. Lambadi
71. Latin Catholics (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli Kattabomman District)
72. Lingayat (Jangama)
73. Mahratta (Non-Brahmin) (including Namdev Mahratta)
74. Malayar
75. Male
76. Moniagar
77. Mapilla
78. Maravars (except Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan, Kamarajar and Tirunelveli Kattabomman Chidambaranar Districts) (including Karumaravars, Appanad Kondyamkottai Maravar (except Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan, Kamarajar, Ramanathapuram and Madurai, Quaid-e-Millath Districts, and Sembanadu Maravars (except Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan, Kamarajar and Ramanathapuram Districts).
79. Moondrumandai Enbathunalu (84) Ur. Sozhia Vellalar
80. Mooppan
81. Mukkuvar or Mukayar (including converts to Christianity)
82. Muthuraja, Muthuracha, Muttiriyar, Muthiraiyar, Mutharaiyar,
83. Nadar, Shanar and Gramani (including Christian Nadar, Christian Shanar and Christian Gramani)
84. Nagaram
85. Naikkar (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli Kattabomman District.)
86. Nangudi Vellalar
87. Nanjil Mudali (in Kanniyakumari District and Saencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli Kattabomman District.)
88. Odar (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli Kattabomman District).
89. Odiya
90. Oottruvalanattu Vellalar
91. O.P.S. Vellalar
92. Ovachar
93. Paiyur Kotta Vellalar
94. Pamulu
95. Panar (except in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli Kattabomman, Chidambaranar District where the community is a Scheduled Caste).
96. Panisaivan (including Veerakodi Vellala)
97. Pannaiyar (including Kathikarar in Kanniyakumari District)
98. Pannirendam Chettiar or Uthama Chettiar
99. Christian Paravar
100. Parkavakulam (including Surithimar, Nathamar, Malayamar, Moopanar and Nainar.)
101. Perike (including Perike Balija).
102. Perumkollar (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli Kattabomman District.)
103. Podikara Vellalar
104. Pooluva Gounder
105. Poraya
106. Pulavar (in Coimbatore and Periyar Districts)
107. Pulluvar or Pooluvar
108. Pusala
109. Reddy (Ganjam)
110. Sadhu Chetty (including Telugu Chetty, Twenty four Manai Telugu Chetty).
111. Sakkaravar or Kavathi (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli Kattabomman District.)
112. Salivagana
113. Saliyar, Padmasaliyar, Pattusaliyar, Pattariyar and Adhaviyar.
114. Savalakkarar
115. Senaithalaivar, Senaikudiyar and Ilaivaniar
116. Sheik
117. Sowrashtra (Pattunulkarar)
118. Sozhiavellalar (including Sozha, Vellalar, Vetrilaikarar Kodikalkarar and Keeraikarar.)
119. Srisayar
120. Sundaram Chetty
121. Syed
122. Thogatta Veerakshatriya
123. Tholkollar (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli Kattabomman District)
124. Tholuva Naicker and Vetalakara Naciker
125. Thoraiyar
126. Thoriyar
127. Ukkirakula Kshatriya Naicker
128. Uppara, Uppillia and Sagara
129. Urali Gounder (except Trichirapalli and Pudukkottai Districts and Orudaya Gounder or Oorudaya Gounder (in Madurai, Quaid-e-Millath, Coimbatore, Periyar, Trichirapalli, Pudukkottai and Salem Districts).
130. Urikkara Nayakkar.
131. Vallamber
132. Valmiki
133. Vaniar, Vania Chettiar (including Gandla, Telikula and Chekkalar).
134. Veduvar and Vedar (except in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli Kattabomman District where the community is a Scheduled Caste).
135. Veerasaiva (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli Kottabomman District).
136. Velar
137. Vellan Chettiar
138. Veluthodathu Nair (in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli Kottabomman District.
139. Vokkaligar (including Vakkaligar, Okkaligar, Kappiliyar, Kappiliya, Okkaliga Gowda, Okkaliya, Gowda, Okkaliya Gowder, Okkaliya Gowdar.
140. Wynad Chetty (The Nilgiris District).
141. Yadhava (including Idaiyar, Telugu speaking Idaiyar known as Vaduga Ayar or Vaduga Idaiyar or Golla and Asthanthra Golla).
142. Yavana
143. Yerukula
144. Converts to Christianity from any Hindu Backward Classes Community.

(d) LIST OF MOST BACKWARD CLASSES AND DENOTIFIED COMMUNITIES

145. Ambalakarar
146. Andipandaram
147. Bestha, Siviar
148. Bhatraju (other than Kshtriya Raju)
149. Boyar, Oddar
150. Dasari
151. Dommara
152. Eravallar (except in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli Kottabomman District, where the community is a Scheduled Tribe).
153. Isaivellalar
154. Jambuvanodai
155. Jangam
1 Jogi

157. Kongu Chettiar (in Coimbatore and Periyar Districts only)
158. Koracha
159. Kulala (including Kuyavar and Kumbarar)
160. Kunnuvar Manadi
161. Kurumba
162. Kuruhini Chetty
163. Maruthuvar, Navithar, Mangala, Velakattalavar, Velakatalanair and Pronopakari).
164. Mond Golla
165. Moundadan Chetty
166. Mahendra, Medara
167. Mutlakampatti
168. Narikoravar
169. Nokkar
170. Vanniakula Kshatriya (including Vanniar, Vanniya, Vannia Gounder, Gounder or Kander, Padayachi, Palli and Agnikula Kshatriya).
171. Paravar (except in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli Kottabomman District where the Community is Scheduled Caste).
172. Meenavar (Parvatharajakulam, Pattanavar, Sembadavar) (including converts to Christinaity).
173. Punnan Vettuva Gounder.
174. Sathatha Srivaishnava (including Sathani, Chattadi and Chattada Srivaishnava).
175. Sozhia Chetty
176. Telugupatty Chetty
177. Thottia Naicker (including Rajakambalam, Gollavar, Sillavar, Thockalavar and Thuluva Naicker).
178. Thondaman
179. Valaiyar (including Chettinad Valayars)
180. Vannar (Salaivai Thozhilalar) (including Agasa, Madivala, Ekali, Rajakula, Veluthadar and Rajaka) (except in Kanniyakumari District and Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli Kottabomman District where the Community is a Scheduled Caste).
181. Vettaikarar
182. Vettuva Gounder
183. Yogeeswarar
184. Attur Kilnad Koravars (Salem, South Arcot, Ramanathapuram Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan and Kamarajar Districts).
185. Attur Melnad Koravars (Salem District).
186. Appanad Kondayam Kottai Maravar (Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan, Kamarajar, Ramanathapuram and Madurai,Quaid-e-Millath Districts)
187. Ambalakarar (Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli and Pudukkottai Districts)
188. Ambalakkarar (Suriyanur, Thiruchirapalli District)
189. Boyas (Thiruchirapalli, Pudukkottai, The Nilgiris, Salem and Dharmapuri Districts)
190. Battu Turukas
191. C.K. Koravars (South Arcot District).
192. Chakkala (Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan, Kamarajar, Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai, Quaid-e-Millath and The Nilgiris Districts)
193. Changayam Pudi Koravars (North Arcot District)
194. Chettinad Valayars (Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan, Kamarajar, Ramanathapuram Districts)
195. Dombs (Pudukkottai and Tiruchirapalli Districts)
196. Dobba Koravars (Salem District)
197. Dommars (Thanjavur, Pudukkottai and North Arcot Districts)
198. Donga Boya,
199. Donga Ur. Korachas
200. Devagudi Talayaris
201. Dobbai Korachas (Tiruchirapalli and Pudukkottai Districts)
202. Dabi Koravars (Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli, Pudukkottai and North Arcot Districts)
203. Donga Dasaris (Chengai Anna, Tiruchirapalli, Pudukkottai, Madras and Salem Districts).
204. Gorrela Dodda Boya
205. Gudu Dasaris
206. Gandarvakottai Koravars (Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli, Pudukkottai and South Arcot Districts)
207. Gandarvakottai Kallars (Thanjavur and Pudukkottai Districts)
208. Inji Koravars (Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli and Pudukkottai Districts)
209. Jogis (Chengai Anna, Madras, South Arcot and North Arcot Districts)
210. Jambavanodai
211. Kaladis (Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan, Kamarajar, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Quaid-e-Millath, Thanjavur, Pudukkottai and Tiruchirapalli Districts).
212. Kal Oddars (Chengai Anna, Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan, Kamarajar, Maduri, Quaid-e-Millath, Pudukkottai, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli Kattabomman, Chidhambaranar and Salem Districts)
213. Koravars (Chengai Anna, Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan, Kamarajar, Pudukkottai, Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli Kattabomman, Chidhambaranar, Madras, Madurai, Quaid-e-Millath and The Nilgiris Districts).
214. Kalinji Dabikoravars (Thanjavur and Pudukkottai Districts)
215. Kootappal Kallars (Tiruchirapalli and Pudukkottai Districts)
216. Kala Koravars (Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli and Pudukkottai Districts).
217. Kalavathila Boyas
218. Kepmaris (Chengai Anna, Pudukkottai and Tiruchirapalli Districts).
219. Maravars (Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan, Kamarajar and Tirunelveli Kottabomman, and Chidambaranar District.
220. Monda Koravars
221. Monda Gollo (Salem Ditrict)
222. Mutlakampatti (Tiruchirapalli and Pudukkottai Districts)
223. Nokkars (Thiruchirapalli and Pudukkottai Districts).
224. Nellorepet Oddars (North Arcot District)
225. Oddars (Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli, Pudukkottai and Madurai, Quaid-e-Millath Districts)
226. Pedda Boyas (Tiruchirapalli and Pudukkottai Districts)
227. Ponnai Koravars (North Arcot District).
228. Piramalai Kallars (Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan, Kamarajar, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Quaid-e-Millath, Pudukkottai and Thanjavur Districts)
229. Periya Suriyur Kallar (Thiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai Districts)
230. Padayachi (Vellayam Kuppam in South Arcot and Tennore in Tiruchirapalli Districts)
231. Punnan Vettuva Gounder (Tiruchirapalli and Pudukkottai Districts)
232. Servai (Tiruchirapalli and Pudukkottai Districts).
233. Salem Melnad Koravars (Madurai, Quaid-e-Millath, Coimbatore, Periyar, Pudukkottai, Tiruchirapalli, Salem and North Arcot Districts).
234. Salem Uppu Koravars (Salem District)
235. Sakkaraithamadai Koravars (North Arcot District).
236. Saranga Palli Koravars
237. Sooramari Oddars (Salem District)
238. Sembanad Maravars (Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan, Kamarajar and Ramanathapuram Districts)
239. Thalli Koravars (Salem District)
240. Thelungapatty Chettis (Tiruchirapalli and Pudukkottai Districts)
241. Thottia Naickars (Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan, Kamarajar, Ramanathapuram, Chengai Anna, Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli, Pudukkottai, Tirunelveli Kattabomman, Chidhambaranar, Salem, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Periyar Districts).
242. Thogamalai Koravars or Kepmaris (Tiruchirapalli and Pudukkottai Districts)
243. Uppukoravars or Settipalli Koravars (Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Madurai, Quaid-e-Millath and North Arcot Districts)
244. Urali Gounder (Thiruchirapalli and Pudukkottai Districts).
245. Wayalpad or Nawalpeta Korachas
246. Vaduvarpatti Koravars (Madurai, Quaid-e-Millath, Ramanathapuram, Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan, Kamarajar, Tirunelveli, Kattabomman, Chidhambaranar, Tiruchirapalli and Pudukkottai Districts).
247. Valayars (Madurai, Quaid-e-Millath, Tiruchirapalli, Pudukkottai, Periyar and Coimbatore Districts).
248. Vettaikarar (Thanjavur and Pudukkottai Districts)
249. Vetta Koravars (Salem District)
250. Varaganeri Koravars (Tiruchirapalli and Pudukkottai Districts)
251. Vettuva Gounder (Thiruchirapalli and Pudukkottai Districts).

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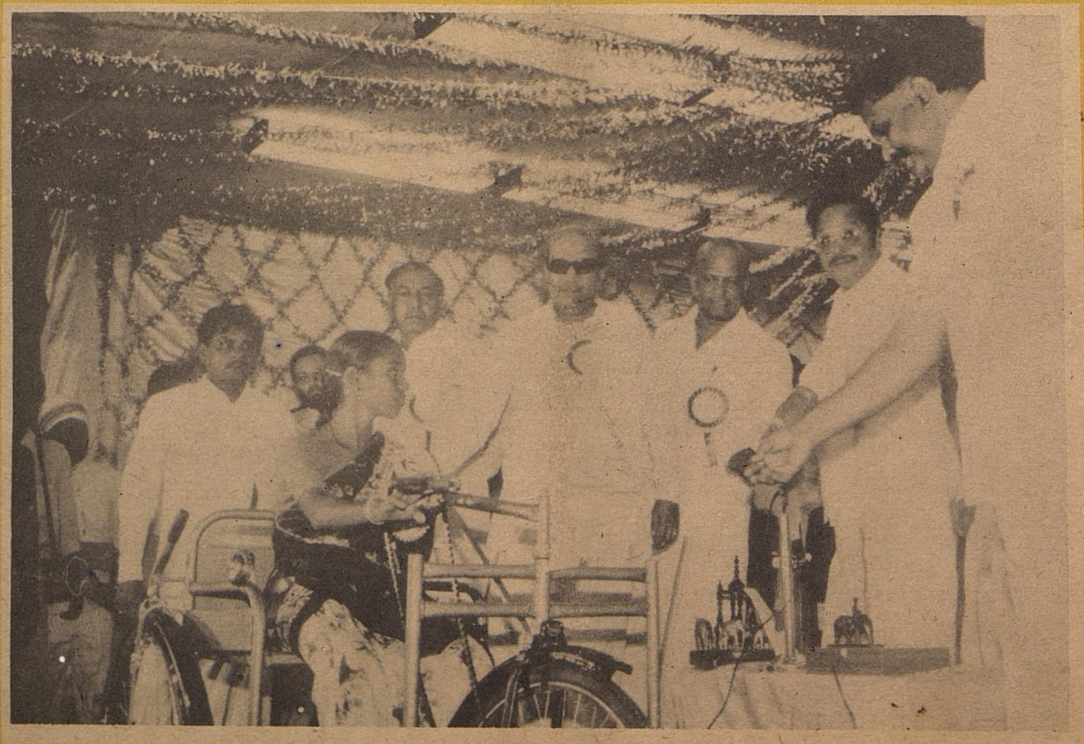
Weaker Sections receiving the benefits of the welfare schemes from the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi at Manamadurai in Pasumpon Thevar Thirumagan District on 17-8-89.